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Daily Record Form for Retail Meat Dealers *In this Issue*

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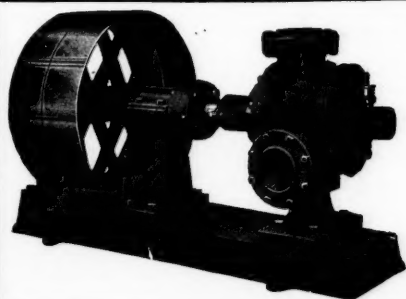
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

[Trade Mark Registered U. S. Patent Office.]

JULY 1, 1922

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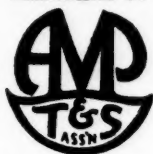
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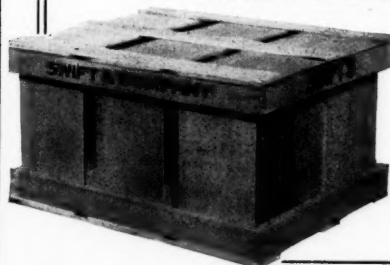
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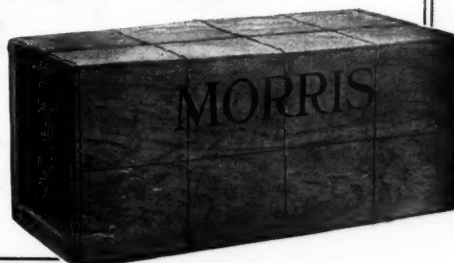
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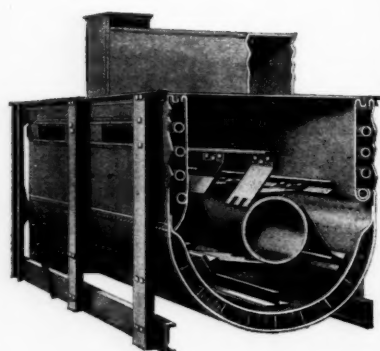
A DRYER DOING MORE WORK AT A MUCH LOWER COST

When the Brecht-Lewis Dryer was first installed in a large packing plant, one of the best by-product men in the country was rather skeptical about it. He surely thought that this machine would not take any stick so he conducted some tests himself and he never hesitated and he added as high as 60% of stick and was very much surprised when this machine turned out the product in a shorter time than any other dryer he had ever used.

Most surprising to this by-product man was the exceptionally low horsepower used for operating the machine. A total of about 11 horsepower was used per hour and the steam consumption was remarkably low, which, however, can easily be explained by the very fact that the product is constantly in contact with the heated surface and that the hot air is passing through the tankage when it is being agitated and in suspension.

Another very important feature and one of the most important ones is the fact that in this type of dryer the moisture will not re-saturate in the material, but the vapors are immediately withdrawn by means of a fan to prevent condensation.

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

[Trade Mark Registered U. S. Patent Office.]

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS AND THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' TRADE AND SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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Vol. 67.

Chicago and New York, July 1, 1922.

No. 1.

Southern California Starts Meat Council

(Staff Correspondence of The National Provisioner)

Los Angeles, Cal., June 28.

The meat council of Southern California was organized on June 27, at an inspiring mass meeting in Symphony hall, Los Angeles, Cal., which was attended by more than 400 leading retailers, jobbers and wholesalers of meat. Not only did the enthusiastic meat men pass a motion to establish the Meat Council of Southern California, but they also effected a definite structural organization, and elected their delegates to the Council before leaving the hall.

In addition to this, applications for participating membership, accompanied in each case by a subscription pledge of \$6, covering a period of six months, were received for two hundred meat markets, which, with verbal applications for participating membership, already made to retailers and packers organization committees, brings the immediate participating memberships from dealers alone to 400 markets. Those present at the meeting represented every type of store, ranging from the one man operator to the big chain.

Council Delegates Elected.

The Meat Council of Southern California as a central representative body will be composed of twelve delegates representing the packers, and twelve delegates representing the retailers, including jobbers. The nominations made by the organization committees and elected unanimously by the mass meeting are as follows: Retailers—George Burkhardt, M. R. Harlan, E. E. Baltzer, P. M. Young, U. G. Miller, Jack Jergesen, S. Lang, of Venice, C. W. Ingledue, of Pasadena, and Mr. Tanner; Jobbers.—Benjamin Hulzman, A. J. Osgood, and Rodney Webster. Packers.—E. S. Bennett, of Woodward and Bennett, Frank Hauser, George Woodward, R. H. Cordray, D. E. Hostetter, Ben Campton, of the H. F. Lewis Packing Co., Stanley Chambers, of the Ogden Packing Co., Roy Wilson of the California Dressed Beef Co., H. R. Miller, of Armour and Co., Mr. Butz of C. S. Hardy, A. H. Peck of the San Antonio Packing Co., and John Reuther of the Anaheim Dressed Beef Co.

State Leaders Endorse Council.

Honorary members of the Council who were unanimously elected are William D. Stephens, governor of California, Thomas Lee Woolwine, U. S. prosecuting attorney, Captain John Fredericks, president of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce,

Dr. L. M. Powers, Los Angeles health commissioner, John Nelson, chief deputy health commissioner, Dr. Geo. T. Irons, federal inspector in charge of meat inspection, Los Angeles.

During its organization period the Meat Council was endorsed by many Los Angeles citizens prominent both at home and throughout the nation. It seems to have got off to a fine start under admirable leadership.

The Meat Council movement, originated by the meat retailers, in Southern California, has been discussed in Los Angeles for more than a year. R. F. Mead, secretary and manager of Zone Five of the California Cattleman's Association, recently held informal meetings on this subject with representative packers and retailers, separately, and as a result of the great interest shown W. W. Woods, secretary of the National Association of Meat Councils, was asked to go to Los Angeles in connection with the matter of organizing a progressive council there.

Organization of the Council.

Secretary Woods explained the work of meat councils to representative packers and dealers separately, and then to a preliminary meeting of approximately 100 leading retailers, jobbers and packers at the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce on June 14.

Following this work two organization committees were then appointed. The retailers' committee was composed of William Young, jobber and operator of more than a score of markets, who was chairman, and E. E. Baltzer, M. R. Harlan, Benjamin Hulzman, representing jobbers, James Mulvahill of Glendale and C. W. Ingledue of Pasadena.

The packers' committee consisted of R. H. Cordray, of Wilson & Co., who was chairman, and D. E. Hostetter of the Cudahy Packing Co., Frank Hauser of the Hauser Packing Co., John Reuther of the Anaheim Dressed Beef Company, George Woodward of the Los Angeles Packing Company, and Richard Jeffries of the New Market Company.

Mass Meeting Climax of Effort.

After numerous meetings and much (Continued on page 51.)

New Jersey Meat Council Gets Going

The Meat Council of Hudson County, New Jersey, was formed last week, when representatives of packers and retailers doing business in that district met in the assembly rooms of the Down Town Club at the Union Trust building, Jersey City.

Among the retailer delegates present were Fred E. LaRoche, Aaron Roth, Jacob Schunck, John Merkle, H. W. Sturcke, Martin Cooke and Charles Futterer. Delegates from the larger Western houses, as well as several local meat packing firms, were present.

The preliminary discussion developed the fact that conditions in the meat industry in this district were such as to call for the formation of a council, and when the matter was put to the delegates the vote was unanimously in favor of this.

The nominating committee brought in suggestions for officers as follows: Chairman, Aaron Roth, retailer; vice-chairman, F. F. Finkeldey, Wilson & Company; secretary, G. D. Rogers, Swift & Company; treasurer, Charles Futterer, retailer. Their election was unanimous.

The council met again Monday afternoon of this week at Meyers Hotel, Hoboken, and spent the better part of the afternoon getting plans in shape for future work.

Two committees were appointed to handle the most pressing matters before the industry in New Jersey. These committees are:

Public Relations Committee: F. F. Fin-

keldey, Charles Weisbart, H. W. Sturcke, Martin Cooke and W. A. Callaway.

Committee on Trade Relations: Martin Cooke, chairman; C. Futterer, H. Mueser, Fred V. Guterl, J. A. Robinson.

President Roth of the council believes the most urgent matter before it is to launch a campaign to increase membership in the Hudson County branch of United Master Butchers of America. The Hudson County branch already contains the names of many well known and influential retailers in this section, but President Roth believes the council can do better work if the retailers generally are lined up with the local retailer organization. A special committee will get this campaign under way in the near future.

The question of sales at retail by the packers was raised, and the packer members of the council stated that none of the large packing organizations were desirous of encouraging sales at retail through their branch houses, and that it was their policy to discourage these sales in every way. They urged the retailers to bring up these instances wherever they were observed so that the situation could be corrected.

The question of classes for journeymen and butchers, whereby they may receive instruction in salesmanship and in the handling of meats, was raised and everyone agreed that these classes were much needed. Some of the members felt that by co-operating with the New York retailers it might be possible to establish a training school for retail meat men. This question will be discussed at future meetings, and several of the officials of the New York retailer organizations will be invited to express their views.

Packers' Delivery Problems

Under this heading information will be published from week to week on the subject of local transportation problems of the meat industry; that is, delivery problems, covering both motor and horse-drawn haulage. The Committee on Local Deliveries of the Institute of American Meat Packers is working on these problems constantly, and is ready to answer questions and take up suggestions made by any packer.

WHY DELIVERY COSTS ARE HIGH.

There has been much interest shown in recent articles on local delivery costs and the Committee on Local Deliveries of the Institute of American Meat Packers has made special investigations into why costs are high or low in particular cases. Continuing a previous article on the general problem the committee goes into more detail as follows:

The packer who is trying to make money in the face of keen competition must keep his expenses at the lowest figure possible.

Yet, despite the fact that rigid economy is a grim necessity we find that similar delivery service is costing competing companies widely varying amounts. In one large city, where competition is keen and supervision is supposed to be most strict, we find branch house delivery costs running as follows:

Cost per hundredweight delivered.
 Packer A Packer B Packer C Packer D
 13c 14c 17c 22c

These figures were given to the Institute's Committee on Local Deliveries with the understanding that the names of the firms would be known only by the man who collected the data. The committee assures you, however, that the figures are authentic.

Bear in mind that these figures represent similar service. They are the unit costs to different packers for local delivery in the same territory. With the delivery costs of three packers running from 8 per cent to 70 per cent higher than that of the most economical operator, one naturally raises the question why these differences should exist.

Standard Cost System Helps.

Perhaps the spread is due, in part at least, to different methods of figuring costs. In the long run, if the different methods are all satisfactory, this should make no difference. If some methods are not carrying all the items that should be included in the cost statement, however, or are including expenses which really belong elsewhere, that would explain some of the differences. We know however, that the packer showing the lowest cost is including everything that should be included, from interest on investment to various license fees and a high depreciation charge.

In many cases packers do not know what their delivery costs actually are. These costs are buried among other expense charges and have not been isolated. This is the case with a considerable number of fairly large packers as well as with those with a relatively small output. Then they are tempted to provide delivery service to points too distant to be served economically. Their motor trucks are seen making deliveries at points a hundred miles or more from the base of supplies.

It is reasonably certain that the packer sending trucks out to such distances does not know what it is costing him to make such deliveries. He knows some truck delivery is almost inevitable; he knows that elaborate delivery service enables him to sell to outlying points; but having no delivery cost system in operation, he does not know where the line should be drawn to cut off delivery service to points which, because of their distance, are handled at a loss.

If the packer was making an adequate

charge for the additional delivery service to distant points, it would be all right. However, the same prices generally are quoted at distant points as at those served at moderate delivery cost, and the additional expense is absorbed by the packer. This is not profitable business.

A standard delivery cost system was prepared by this committee last year. This system was carefully checked by the Committee on Standardized Accounting, of which Mr. J. H. Bliss is chairman, and its use was strongly recommended. It gives the user accurate information as to what his deliveries really are costing him.

Furthermore, it gives this information in such form that it can be readily compared with the costs of other packers and thus makes it easily possible to discover leaks; packers who are not now using this system would do well to investigate it further. Booklets explaining it are available at the Institute offices, 509 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago. The sooner a standardized system of accounting becomes generally adopted, the quicker the problems confronting the industry can be solved.

Proper Routing and Scheduling.

"Keeping the trucks busy" is considered to be the secret of low costs at the establishment of one of the packers mentioned. A very large part of truck expense, namely the "fixed" items, continues even when the trucks are not in operation, so that idle equipment is expensive equipment. Effective routing and scheduling will prevent a big truck from being obliged to travel with a load too small to justify the delivery expense it is piling up. Routing will avoid the waste of needless mileage, particularly that caused by allowing two trucks to cover some of the same territory. Many truck drivers have habitual hang-outs, where they figure on "stalling" for a time each day. Scheduling, properly checked up on, would prevent this. The packer previously referred to can reach any of his drivers by phone within ten to fifteen minutes, which indicates that he knows where his trucks are traveling, and that "stalling" is kept at a minimum. He finds these efforts well worth while in helping get along without excessive equipment.

Lubrication and Inspection.

"Packer C" has reduced his cost per hundredweight from 17.7c in January and February to 17.06c in March and April and is confident that this steady reduction will continue. Rigid inspection and prompt attention to minor repairs and adjustments carried on by high grade mechanics in his own shop, is effectively preventing large outside repair bills.

Careful and systematic lubrication and prompt attention to loose parts will surely

Meat Story By Radio

W. A. Johns of Swift & Company, Jersey City, N. J., will broadcast an address from the WJZ Station of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company at Newark, N. J., on the subject "The Meat Packing Industry from Farm to Table" on July 5th, between 7:30 and 7:45 o'clock, daylight saving time.

Mr. Johns will give many interesting facts relating to the meat packing industry, and following his address the Westinghouse announcer will offer an opportunity to the 200,000 radio enthusiasts "listening in" to send any questions with reference to the industry. The announcer will say: "Any questions in reference to this industry will be answered either by Swift & Company, Manager's Office, Ninth and Henderson streets, Jersey City, or by Mr. Pendleton Dudley, Eastern Director, Institute of American Meat Packers, 46 Cedar street, New York City."

reduce repair bills. It will keep trucks running when they would otherwise be in the repair shop. If systematic education of the chauffeurs is added, the maintenance cost of automobiles should be reduced to a minimum.

COMMITTEE ON LOCAL DELIVERIES.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE CASES.

Complaints made recently to the Interstate Commerce Commission and decisions rendered by the commission in cases of interest to meat packers are reported as follows:

Live Stock and Products Case: In order to clear its docket of a case that has long been standing idle the Commission has discontinued No. 8436, livestock and products case. This proceeding involved a general investigation of livestock and packinghouse products, but was never actively prosecuted. At the same time the Commission removed from the investigation in No. 8436 several proceedings that had been docketed therewith.

These proceedings were No. 4262, in the matter of the investigation of alleged unreasonable rates and practices involved in the transportation of livestock packinghouse products, and fresh meats from various south-western points to packinghouses, and thence to various destinations; No. 4004, Corporation Commission of Oklahoma vs. Abilene & Southern et al.; I. and S. No. 36, in the matter of the investigation and suspension of advances in class and commodity rates between stations in Oklahoma and Texas; I. and S. No. 31, in the matter of the investigation and suspension of certain increases in rates for transportation of cattle to Oklahoma City, Okla.; I. and S. No. 56, in the matter of the investigation and suspension of advances in rates by carriers for the transportation of packinghouse products; I. and S. No. 93, in the matter of the investigation and suspension of advances in rates on fresh meats and packinghouse products from Wichita, Kan., to points in Louisiana and between other points; and I. and S. No. 143, rates on fresh meats and packinghouse products from Oklahoma City, Okla., and other points to points in New Mexico. These proceedings will be considered and finally disposed of together.

EXPEDITING MEAT SHIPMENTS.

For the purpose of expediting the handling of livestock, meat and meat product shipments from the West to Chicago and points East, the Chicago and Alton Railroad has inaugurated a new service of which a condensed schedule is as follows:

Train No. 80—Leaves E. St. Louis 4:30 p. m. Arrives Chicago 4:30 a. m. 12 hours.

Train No. 86—Leaves Kansas City 2:00 p. m. Arrives New York 11:00 p. m., third day, in connection with all of the through lines from Chicago to New York.

Train No. 88—Leaves Kansas City 8:30 p. m. Arrives Chicago 4:00 a. m., 2nd morning, making connection with all of the through trunk lines, Chicago to New York and intermediate points fourth day out of Kansas City.

HEARINGS ON YARDS CHARGES.

By reason of a complaint into the reasonableness of assessing the yardage charge upon every separate sale of cattle in a stockyard, the Department of Agriculture has decided to investigate the whole question of charges for stockyard services. Accordingly, full hearing has been ordered at two of the larger stockyards into the cost of yardage, furnishing feed and rendering the various other stockyard services. Facts bearing upon the equitable interadjustment of rates for services will also be considered.

The proposed hearings have been assigned to the following dates: Peoria, Ill., July 6; South Omaha, Nebr., July 10; Chicago, Ill., July 25.

WELFARE WORK IN CHICAGO PACKINGTOWN

Community Clearing House and Day Nursery Work

How packers in Chicago have worked in a co-operative way to change social conditions among the employes living in the neighborhood of the packinghouses, and their success in removing what was years ago a cancer spot by building a model industrial community, is the story of the interesting institution of the Stock Yards Community Clearing House. This organization, starting in 1917, has done much to aid the development of the community.

At the present time the People's Stockyards State Bank holds the fifth position in savings deposits among all the banks in the city of Chicago. The department store in the center of the "back-of-the-yards" district is the largest on the whole south side of the city, as is also the moving picture theater there. There is a new community spirit among the merchants of the district, created through the new Stockyards Business and Civic Association, which was stimulated by the Community Clearing House. The welfare of the women workers in the packinghouses who are mothers has been improved by the establishment of the Packingtown Day Nursery at the entrance to the packinghouses, where their children are cared for.

Community Clearing House Starts.

The Stock Yards Community Clearing House idea was first discussed early in 1917. After a number of interviews and conferences of representatives of the packing companies concerned, agreement was reached by Armour & Company, Boyd, Lunham & Company, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Miller & Hart, Morris & Company, Swift & Company, and Wilson & Company, to co-operate in sponsoring the plan, each company assuming its proportionate share of the financial responsibility. A director was appointed and work began October 1, 1917. The name "Stock Yards Community Clearing House" was chosen as most appropriate, and it has been no small factor in determining the nature and scope of the organization.

The Chicago stockyards district occupies an area of exactly three miles square, and the Union Stock Yards take up a square mile of this territory exactly in the center of the three-mile square. Within the district are between 200,000 and 300,000 people. This great population is within one mile of the packinghouses and is therefore in every sense industrial, and has the problems of any great industrial community.

The Stock Yards Community Clearing House grew out of the conviction that there ought to be a greater degree of co-operation among the stockyards industries relative to matters that pertain to conditions of life in the community. There was also a feeling that there should be a method of bringing about a greater degree of co-operation among the persons and agencies engaged in general welfare work, whether conducted by the industries themselves or operating under other auspices.

What the Clearing House Does.

It is not an attempt to duplicate or displace any agency now engaged in worthy work in the community or to become a competing organization, but rather to sup-

plement the work of all agencies which are now rendering community service. It is an effort to assist each in playing its part a little more effectively. It undertakes to afford a means of co-operation in all matters pertaining to community betterment. It has no affiliation with any particular sect, or class of people, but exists for the mutual benefit of all.

Experience so far has in a measure defined the Stock Yards Community Clearing House as—

1. A community study or survey; a center of complete files of information.
2. An outlook or vantage ground where there may be gained a true and unprejudiced view of conditions as a guide to intelligent action.
3. A means of inter-communication between industries, civic, social, religious and welfare organizations, and the people of the community.
4. A point of contact with local community activities for the purpose of increasing their efficiency and enlarging their capacity for service by positive constructive assistance, whether supervisory, co-operative, or financial.
5. A means of establishing new community enterprises where there appear needs which are not being met by existing organizations.
6. A means of co-operation in matters of relief in times of crisis.

Plan of Organization.

The board of directors, proper, as at present constituted, is made up of seven members, one authorized representative from each affiliating company, and meets regularly for the purpose of transacting business which pertains to the general welfare of the community.

A specially recognized department of this representative nature, created to serve the community, was a new venture on the part of the industries of the stockyards district. The community welcomed it from the start and soon began to devise ways and means whereby industry through the clearing house office could make good its desire to serve. The programs of the directors' meetings have therefore been suggested largely by the community.

It has been the policy of the Community Clearing House to make its way by gradual accumulative effort, ever conscious of the fact that it is operating in a new and untried realm where hundreds are rendering faithful community service. It has taken care not to become an arbitrary superstructure of authority reared over existing organizations and agencies. It is rather a simple arrangement by means of which local industry offers its service to the community.

The Community Clearing House has always dealt with questions outside the re-

gion of the controversies due to the close association of different classes, sects, and races. All of its activities and the part it has taken in the activities of many community organizations are based upon real worth and true merit and not a desire to serve the special interest of any given class or group. Neither is it designed to serve a commercial purpose except as this may be an indirect result of improved social conditions.

The Packingtown Day Nursery.

One of the characteristic, practical things the Clearing House has done has been the opening of the Packingtown Day Nursery. It was found by the director of the Clearing House, Mr. H. J. Ruggles, that while there were some means at the south and east entrances of the packinghouse district of taking care during the day of small children belonging to women workers in the packinghouses, there was none at the west. Therefore, the Clearing House worked out the plan for the novel Packingtown Day Nursery, of which a picture is shown on this page.

On a good large plot of ground at the west entrance to the yards a substantial house was built, especially arranged for this work. Around the house is a fine playground for the children, fitted up with swings, chutes, see-saws and a wading-pool for hot summer days. Inside, the house is divided into two parts. In the front half the babies and very small children are taken care of. In the other half the larger children are looked after. The whole nursery is under the direction of the director of the Clearing House, H. J. Ruggles, and superintendent, Miss Cora Brown, who is a graduate nurse. In addition there are helpers and full-time workers to keep the house in apple-pie order.

The children are supervised in their play, they are fed with the most nutritious food, and those who need it are allowed to sleep in special bedrooms which are light and airy. At present there are some 60 to 70 children cared for daily in this way. And the number is always increasing. Already there are numerous calls for the superintendent to visit the homes of the children and help in bettering the conditions there. In this way the influence of proper scientific methods of sanitation and health in general are being spread with good results to the whole community.

Other Work of Clearing House.

There have been developed efficient plans for furnishing coal, ice, milk, meat and other essentials to worthy families under certain conditions. But that does not mean that the Clearing House has become an agency for dispensing charity. Rather, it means that it is fulfilling its mission of rendering practical service in extending the usefulness of agencies which are organized for this purpose.

Other weightier social and health problems, such as better streets and alleys.

(Continued on page 42.)



VIEW OF THE PACKINGTOWN DAY NURSERY AT CHICAGO.

FUTURE WORK OF MARGARIN INSTITUTE

Methods of Increasing Margarin Consumption Outlined

By Dr. J. S. Abbott, Secretary of the Institute of Margarin Manufacturers.

(Editor's Note.—The future work of the Institute of Margarin Manufacturers was one of the most important subjects discussed before the recent convention in Detroit. As an introduction and basis for this discussion Dr. Abbott read a paper on the chief things that needed doing to increase the consumption of margarin in the United States. His comments on lower costs of production, advertising, the repeal of discriminatory laws and prevention of useless and harmful regulations regarding margarin are outlined in this paper, which is printed by THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER because of its great interest to all margarin men.)

The executive committee has requested me to present to you a layout of the future work of the Institute. As I have never been engaged in any phase of the margarin business except in my present capacity, whatever opinion I have on the subject of how to make it a going business may be looked upon as purely academic, or as a composite opinion of the industry and of others with whom I have been associated, or both. I trust you will take whatever I say as simply an introduction of the subject for your own discussion.

What the Institute should undertake to do depends upon what the industry wants and upon the possibility of getting it. The industry, of course, wants an increased per capita consumption of margarin in the United States. The fact that the per capita consumption of margarin and butter here is much lower than it is in any other great political division of the world, would seem to indicate that it is possible to increase the per capita consumption of both, but especially of margarin.

The annual per capita consumption of each one in a few of the large powers is as follows:

	Margarin. Lbs.	Butter. Lbs.
United States	1.5 in 1912	17.7 in 1910
United States	3.8 in 1920	16.0 in 1920
United States	2.8 in 1921	
United Kingdom	8.0 in 1913	19.0 in 1906
United Kingdom	13.5 in 1917	
United Kingdom	14.5 in 1918	
Netherlands	6.6 in 1914	11.0 in 1912
Netherlands	11.0 in 1917	
Norway	23.7 in 1914	14.0 in 1906
Denmark	34.46 in 1913	19.0 in 1914
Denmark	42.00 in 1916	
Denmark	28.00 in 1919	

The industry also wants relief from discriminatory laws and from the useless and expensive dangers, hazards, and difficulties of doing business.

Future Work for Institute.

If these two are the major wants of those in the margarin business, I think the future work of the Institute should be as follows:

1. To standardize and improve the quality of margarin.
2. To lower the cost of production and marketing of margarin.
3. To advertise the food value and economic importance of margarin.
4. To effect the repeal of existing useless, expensive, and discriminatory laws affecting the oleomargarine industry.
5. To prevent the enactment of any more useless, expensive and discriminatory laws affecting the oleomargarine industry.
6. To prevent the promulgation of useless, technical, and discriminatory regulations by law enforcing officials.
7. To represent the members of the Institute in all matters of business with governmental agencies, state and federal.
8. To adopt a definite policy toward butter.

Prices of Butter and Margarin.

The ways and means of increasing the consumption of margarin depend of course

upon what makes for and against consumption. You in the margarin business know that there are many things that increase or decrease consumption. I have heard some well informed persons say that "when all is said and done, the price of butter is what controls the consumption of oleomargarine."

I saw a graph the other day prepared by an economic expert in the U. S. Department of Agriculture showing that the price curve of butter and the consumption curve of oleomargarine have been running parallel for many, many years. He said that shows that the price of butter controls the consumption of oleomargarine. Is that altogether true? Are there not other important factors influencing consumption? Could not that margarin consumption curve be pushed up a little or even down a little and still follow the butter price curve?

In other words, may not the butter price curve simply control the curve of the margarin line and not its relative height or depth? It is my opinion that that is what it does. If it is not so, you and I might as well stop trying to increase the per capita consumption of margarin, for we cannot control either the price of butter nor, to any extent, the price of margarin. What we are concerned with, therefore, is not that the margarin consumption curve is always parallel to the butter price curve. It is, how can we put the margarin curve a little higher up on the paper or prevent it from dropping a little lower down or keep it from falling off altogether.

Quality of Oleomargarine.

The quality of oleomargarine, which, fortunately, is the most important one affecting the consumption of it, is almost if not altogether under your own control. The public generally has neither the time nor the inclination nor the ability to buy and to eat according to scientific analysis. The division of labor in our economic system will not permit it. We buy and eat according to price and taste.

If your margarin tastes good and the public has the price, it will buy it; if butter tastes better, and the public has the price, it will buy butter, other things being equal. Potential margarin consumers are now butter consumers. They will remain butter consumers until margarin tastes uniformly good.

No amount of advertising and of salesmanship pep will ever make a man a continuous oleomargarine eater. It may make him try it. But one pound of poor oleomargarine with a bad taste in it will leave a bad taste in his mouth for a long time, and he will not buy another pound as long as he remembers it.

One manufacturer puts his price down below his own cost of production to get a toe hold somewhere, and another one does likewise to hold what he has. Then they both cut quality and thereby cut their own throats and the throats of everybody else in the business.

Can not margarin manufacturers sell their product at a fair margin of profit regardless of what their competitors do? Is it impossible for us to operate that way, or do we have to try to "follow the leader" as we used to do when we were boys, and let him lead us into breaking a few ribs or maybe our own necks trying to follow him with low prices and rotten quality. If we have a demand for an inferior grade of margarin, we will of course supply the demand.

But are we not on dangerous ground when we start out to increase the demand for such a grade or to multiply the number of consumers of margarin by offering them such a grade? Is all of the existing

prejudice against margarin due to the wicked propaganda of its enemies or is a lot of it due to the poor quality of margarin that should never have been offered for consumption?

If we can always make a high grade oleomargarine and can get it to the consumer in a pure, sweet condition, we should do so. If we cannot, the Institute should employ an investigator to tell us how to do so. Raisin growers, orange growers, apple growers, prune growers, almond growers, and others have standardized and sold their products profitably on a quality basis.

It should be the business of the Institute to improve the quality and to standardize this valuable foodstuff.

Cost of Margarin Production.

The cost of manufacturing margarin is, to a limited extent, under our own control. It would appear that the cost of making margarin in America is out of all proportion to the cost of making it in the European countries. As the consumption of margarin in this country depends in large measure upon the difference between the selling price of it and the selling price of butter, other things being equal, the cost of making it would seem to be a most important problem for serious study by the Institute as well as by each individual manufacturer.

At the present moment I am unable to offer any suggestions as to how such a study should be conducted for the Institute or for the industry as a whole. Some margarin manufacturers may have too much capital involved for their production; some of them may have too expensive a sales organization; some of them, too much overhead expense; some of them, too much advertising expense.

It would appear that some good would come from a discussion of such problems as these at our conventions. A reduction in the cost of making margarin and the consequent lowering of its price would undoubtedly push up the margarin consumption curve another notch or two.

Advertising Margarin.

The Institute should agree upon certain definite policies of manufacture and salesmanship of margarin. Policies involving not only quality and costs, but individual labeling and advertising of margarin. I recently sent you a copy of a letter from the chief of the Bureau of Chemistry on labelling nut margarins. That is a case in point. When I appeared before the recent committees of the legislatures of New York and Maryland I was handed a copy of an advertisement of margarin which I could not defend. Such an "ad" does the industry harm and may prevent us from getting what we are entitled to have from legislative bodies.

The Institute has already in a limited way started a campaign of education with respect to the food value of oleomargarine. It is common knowledge that the public generally knows very little about this product, its food value, its cleanness, wholesomeness, digestibility, energy value, and vitamin content. You are familiar with the Institute's bulletins Nos. 1 and 2 and with the insert on the food value of margarin officially approved by the U. S. Department of Agriculture issued and circulated during the past year.

How to Advertise Margarin.

It is my opinion now, as it has always been, that the first and fundamental piece of publicity to be given oleomargarine should be in the form of a book or booklet or standard bulletins, setting forth in a scientific way what oleomargarine is, how it is made, and of what it is made, its food value, and the wicked, discriminatory laws enacted against it. Such a booklet should be put into the hands of home economics teachers in our schools, colleges, normal schools, and universities; into the libraries of such schools; into all public libraries;

(Continued on page 43.)

What Is It Worth to You to Consult Daily the Best Packinghouse Superintendents and Executives?—

If you could have at your command for daily consultation the best of packinghouse superintendents and leading packinghouse executives, wouldn't it be worth a lot of money to you?

In the **PACKERS' ENCYCLOPEDIA—The Blue Book of the American Meat Packing and Allied Industries**—the experience of the best superintendents and packinghouse executives is put in hand-book form. It has required months of careful editing to do this.

Part I of the **PACKERS' ENCYCLOPEDIA** covers every phase of packinghouse operation, from selection of the live animal to disposal of the by-products. The following outline gives an idea of its contents:

Chapter One:—CATTLE

Breeds of Cattle
Market Classes and Grades of Cattle and Calves
Dressing Percentages of Cattle
Beef Slaughtering
Beef Cooling
Beef Grading
Beef Loading
Handling of Beef for Export
Beef Cutting and Boning
Plate Beef
Mess Beef
Curing Barreled Beef
Manufacture of Dried Beef
Handling Beef Offal
Handling and Grading Beef Casings
Handling Miscellaneous Meats
Manufacture of Beef Extract
Manufacture of Oleo Products
Tallow
Handling of Hides

Chapter Two:—HOGS

Breeds of Hogs
Market Classes and Grades of Hogs

Dressing Yields of Hogs
Hog Killing Operations
Hog Cooling
Shipper Pigs
Pork Cuts
Curing Pork Cuts
Smokehouse Operation
Ham Boning and Cooking
Lard Manufacture
Hog Casings
Edible Hog Offal or Miscellaneous Meats
Preparation of Pigs Feet

Chapter Three:—SMALL STOCK

Market Classes and Grades of Sheep and Lambs
Sheep Killing
Sheep Dressing
Sheep Casings
Casings from Calves and Yearlings

Chapter Four:—INEDIBLE BY-PRODUCTS

Inedible Tank House
Blood and Tankage Yields

Tankage Preparation
Digester Tankage
Tallow and Grease Refining
Manufacture of Glue
Bones, Horns and Hoofs
Handling Hog Hair
Catch Basins
Cost and Return on By-Products

Chapter Five:—MISCELLANEOUS

Sausage Manufacture
Meat Canning
Animal Glands and Their Uses
Packinghouse Chemistry
Packinghouse Refrigeration
Packinghouse Cost Accounting
Location of Packing Plants
Construction of Packing Plants

Chapter Six:—VEGETABLE OILS

Vegetable Oil Refining
Compound Manufacture
Winter Oil
Manufacture of Margarin
Hydrogenation of Oils and Fats

Part II is a **Statistical Section** in chart form, offering graphic comparisons of number and prices of meat animals, corn, meats and products; production, exports, imports and consumption. There are tables of statistics covering the operations of the industry, both United States and Canada, charts and tables of livestock and meat freight rates, and official definitions of both foreign and domestic traffic terms, with much other valuable statistical and reference data.

Part III is a **Trade Directory**, in which are listed—with data of corporation information, operations, capacity, equipment, brands, etc.—the meat packers of the United States, together with those of Canada, South America and other countries. The Directory Section includes also listing of wholesale meat dealers, sausage manufacturers, renderers, lard and vegetable oil refiners, margarin manufacturers, packinghouse and oil brokers, and livestock order buyers.

Price, \$12.00 in U. S. and Canada. Foreign, \$12.25

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OLD COLONY BUILDING
CHICAGO, ILL.

PIONEER MEAT PACKER PASSES.

With the death on June 24, 1922, at the age of 84 years, of John Agar, founder of the Agar Packing Co., one of the founders of the modern packing industry passed on. Mr. Agar died at the North Shore Health Resort, near Chicago, after a long illness. For many years previous to his retirement he had been an important figure in the meat industry and he left a family of sons who have ably carried on the work he established.

John Agar was born on October 3, 1838, at Bagnalstown, County Carlow, Ireland. In his early manhood he served in the British navy and saw service in the Crimean War, being one of the few survivors in America of that struggle. He was at Balaclava at the time of the famous charge of the Light Brigade.

In 1863 he came to America. Landing at Quebec he continued on his way to Chicago. His first business venture was in the meat trade, for he started a butcher shop in Evanston, Ill., with a partner who knew the business thoroughly.

Finally Mr. Agar moved his business to the north side of Chicago and for 33 years the firm of Agar & Marshall carried on business at 216 East Division street. It was in these years that he started as a meat packer, having his hogs slaughtered at the stockyards, as some outside packers still do today.

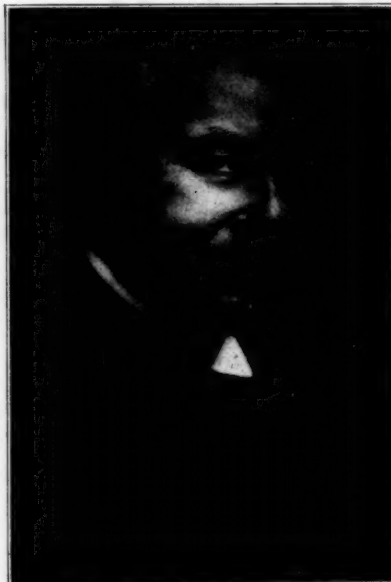
With the growth of the business it was found advisable to move the business to the present site near the stockyards, which was done in 1900.

In 1886 Mr. Agar's sons, James S. and John T. Agar, had started a separate business known as Agar Brothers. But in 1896 the firms of Agar & Marshall and Agar Brothers merged and became the Agar Packing Co., which was then incorporated.

In later years, while still taking an active interest in the development of the meat packing industry that he had founded, Mr. Agar gradually retired from strenuous work and left the operation of the business largely to his sons. It was only a short

time before his death that the Agar Packing Co. was amalgamated with the Agar Provision Co., under the present title of the Agar Packing & Provision Co. Of this company James S. Agar is president and his son, John G. Agar, is secretary.

Of this company James S. and Woodbury S. Agar are officers. Another son, William



THE LATE JOHN AGAR.

G. Agar, is in the brokerage business in the East, while the fourth son, John T. Agar, who is treasurer of the Institute of American Meat Packers, is head of the William Davies Co., Inc., of Illinois. A daughter, Mrs. Frank B. Henderson of Chicago, also survives.

DEATH OF MRS. A. L. EBERHART.

Mrs. A. L. Eberhart, wife of A. L. Eberhart, general sales manager of the Dold Packing Co. at Omaha, died on Thursday evening, June 22, at Austin, Minn., on the twenty-fourth anniversary of their wedding. The funeral took place in Austin from their old home. Mrs. Eberhart had

been ill for some two years and the end came peacefully. Mr. Eberhart will have the sympathy of his many friends in the meat packing industry in his bereavement.

Trade Cleanings

The Chamber of Commerce of Orlando, Fla., is considering the erection of a meat packing plant at that place.

Kingman & Co. are planning to construct a storage plant and other additions on Whiting street, Tampa, Fla.

The Eaton Packing Co., Hamilton, O., state that business conditions are especially good for meat products in that territory.

The Saco Valley Meat Canning and Provision Co., Suisun, Cal., will shortly erect a new plant and will start operations on its completion.

The Savannah Abattoir and Packing Co., Louisville road, Savannah, Ga., have leased their plant to the city of Savannah for a period of three years.

The Wyoming Packing and Provision Co., Laramie, Wyo., of which S. E. Smith is manager, is reporting excellent prospects for business in that region.

Louis H. Rettberg, Inc., 2823 Pennsylvania avenue, Baltimore, Md., has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000 by Louis H., John C. and Mattie Rettberg.

The Natchitoches Cotton Oil Co., Inc., Natchitoches, La., has been incorporated and will erect a mill shortly which will be ready for operation with the new cotton crop.

The Limestone Fertilizer & Ballast Rock Corporation, Golconda, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital of \$150,000 by John B. King, John O. Kluge and Thos. H. Lackland.

Loschke & Zercher Meat and Sausage Co., Forty-third street and State Line, Kansas City, Kan., will shortly begin the erection of its plant which will cost about \$30,000.

The Reliable Packing Co., 5-6 Exchange Building, Union Stockyards, Chicago, has been incorporated with a capital of \$30,000, by Peter J. Strasser, Felix Gehrman, Earl Thompson.

John A. McNaughton is president of the Union Stockyards Company of Los Angeles and expects to have the new yards of some 300 acres in operation next fall, and the company expects to carry on plans for the development of the livestock supply and better finishing and marketing.

**SWENSON EVAPORATORS**

are now being shipped to England, Australia, Mexico, South America, the Philippines and other places where slaughtering is done, and in each country—as in the U. S.—there are more Swensons in use than all other makes combined.

No company can afford to take a chance when shipping so far away and consequently, Swensons are always specified.

A customer in Chili has written in as follows: "The Swenson Apparatus was received in the best packing boxes we have seen in South America," and again it goes to show that even the smaller details are never overlooked by us.

One of the above double effect tankwater equipments is shown in the process of erection at our shops before being knocked down and boxed for shipment to the New Castle District Abattoir's plant in New South Wales, Australia.

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New York City.

Packers and British Poets

The need of bringing home to the British
consumer the true facts about American
meat packing, and especially about Ameri-
can bacon, is seen clearly in a recent poem
on the Chicago stockyards published in a
current issue of the London Mercury, one
of the leading British literary magazines.
In large letters on its orange cover it
announces "The Stockyard: Chicago. A
Poem by J. C. Squire." But in what is a
fine bit of free verse craftsmanship in
many ways, the poet devotes himself only
to the vivid portrayal of the horror of
stockyards and packinghouses in America.

The importance of this poem is not, of
course, in the poem itself. The American
packer will rightly be interested in its
effects on the British reading public. In-
stead of showing in his work the real
things that American meat packing stands
for, Mr. Squire points out only the
slaughtering there and in this he exhibits
only the squeamishness of one who has
not grasped the significance of the opera-
tions of the meat industry as a whole.

Just at present the British consuming
public is not aware of the real situation,
as, for example, regarding American bacon.
This is due to the unfair treatment it re-
ceived, caused by carelessness in storing
during the period of control of the British
ministry of food. As a result there is a
prejudice based not on present facts but
on past feelings. It is this prejudice that
must be converted into favor before Ameri-
can bacon will regain its rightful place in
the British market.

To do this is a task for the American
packers, for they are the only ones who
can tell the facts. They can help them-
selves greatly by stating the facts of man-
ufacture of American meat products and
the care taken in getting them to the con-
sumer. By urging the merits of Ameri-
can bacon and other American meat prod-
ucts on every occasion this British prej-
udice will be overcome. All meat agencies
here might well combine in this work, in-
cluding producers as well as packers. For
it is to the interest of all.

Cattle as Forest By-Products

A new source for cattle, which has im-
portant possibilities, is being developed
on a considerable scale in Florida on its
cutover forest areas. This is an example
of what can and is being done throughout
the whole Southeast, which was once
famous as a reservoir of cattle, and will be
so again. Those who predict cattle short-
age at various times may well note the
movement localized in the Southern states

as an instance of ways that can be em-
ployed to increase our potential cattle
resources.

This is of interest and practical value
to the packer. The establishment of pack-
ing plants, and the Cuban and Mexican
demand for these cattle in normal times,
gives assurance of success in marketing
fat cattle. And with the extermination of
the tick there will probably be a demand
in the North for the better grades.

For the meat producers of the South
there are only two problems to solve. They
are tick eradication and range improve-
ment. And both will be solved in the near
future.

The value of the cattle by-products of
this forest area will be far greater than
the value of the original tree crop. And
the American packers are the ones who
will benefit from this forest by-product in-
creasingly as time goes on. That they
realize this is shown by the activity of the
Committee on Improved Livestock Breed-
ing of the Institute of American Meat
Packers throughout the South. All the
more reason for widening the work of
education.

Work of Meat Councils

The recent establishment of meat coun-
cils at San Francisco and at Los Angeles
drives home the fact that meat councils
are now local organizations with a nation-
al scope of usefulness through the co-
operation possible in the National Associa-
tion of Meat Councils. In six months they
have spread from the Atlantic to the Pa-
cific, and the rapidity of their spread is
evidence of the need for such work in the
development of the meat industry.

The very fact of the existence of these
meat councils is a benefit to the meat
trade, especially the retail trade. The mere
fact of meat councils being in existence is
bringing before the minds of the trade the
necessity for more systematic planning,
record-keeping and better salesmanship.

One very important result of the work
of the National Association of Meat Coun-
cils so far has been the preliminary re-
tailers' accounting system, which is being
tried out at the present time. This sys-
tem, providing for careful records, both
daily and monthly, is accurate and at the
same time simple enough for both large
and small meat retailers.

Availing themselves of this system re-
tailers all over the country can prevent
losses through faulty record keeping, and
increase their profits greatly. This alone
is a great achievement for the meat coun-
cil movement in six months. It is an in-
dication of the big things that lie ahead.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

STANDARDS FOR LARD PAILS.

After extended considerations the Committee on Standardized Containers of the Institute of American Meat Packers has formulated recommendations to packer members of the Institute for standard sized pails and drums to be used for pure lard and compound or lard substitute. These recommendations cover domestic tinware only and are as follows:

PURE LARD, STANDARD SIZE—FRICTION COVERS.

	Top	Bottom	Height
2 lb. net tapered.....	4 3/4	4	4 3/4
5 lb. net tapered.....	6 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/4
10 lb. net tapered.....	8	7	7 3/4
50 lb. net straight.....	12 1/4	.....	14 1/4
65 lb. net straight.....	16	.....	17 1/2
120 lb. net straight.....	16	.....	20

SHORTENING AND LARD SUBSTITUTE—FRICTION COVERS.

	Top	Bottom	Height
2 lb. net tapered.....	4 3/4	4	5
4 lb. net tapered.....	5 3/4	5 1/16	6 3/4
8 lb. net tapered.....	7 3/4	6 5/16	8 1/4
45 lb. net straight.....	12 1/4	.....	14 1/4
60 lb. net straight.....	16	.....	17 1/2
110 lb. net straight.....	16	.....	20

TINPLATE SPECIFICATIONS.

- 2 lb., 4 lb., 5 lb. and 8 lb. sizes:
Body and bottom 90 lb. tinplate.
Cover 85 lb. tinplate.
No. 13 wire bail.
- 10 lb. pure lard:
Body 100 lb. tinplate.
Bottom 90 lb. tinplate.
Cover 85 lb. tinplate.
No. 13 wire bail.
- 45 lb. and 50 lb. sizes:
Body and bottom 107 lb. tinplate.
Cover 90 lb. tinplate.
Two wire side handles.
- 60 lb., 65 lb., 110 lb. and 120 lb. drums:
Thirty gauge black plate throughout.
Inside of can sanitary enamel.
Two wire side handles.

In the bulletin announcing these standards Vice-president C. B. Heinemann says:

They recommend the friction top covers rather than slip and summer covers. They also recommend that these products be filled at the net weights described in each instance to the exclusion of all other net weights.

These recommendations are also being sent to all can manufacturers of record. Some of the can makers are not in position to put these standard sizes on the market just yet, and for that reason the committee recommends that these standard sizes be adopted on or before January 1, 1923. This will give any who are making changes ample time to get rid of stocks already on hand or on order. It will also enable the can makers to get any new equipment necessary.

Packers will be able to go through the heavy fall season with their present sizes, with the exception of where they may be putting out net weights that do not conform with our recommendations above. If

More About Coal Waste

The subject of coal waste in the packing plant has been discussed in two articles published in the pages of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, and much interest and considerable investigation has resulted. Some packers have discovered that they were burning more coal than necessary, and with the coal situation still critical throughout the country, this matter continues to be one of importance.

The effect of wasteful use of water in the packing plant on coal consumption also is a point to be considered. An article on this subject by an expert, accompanied by tests, will appear in an early issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

In any instance the net weight you fill does not agree with the above, the committee recommends that you make that change as quickly as possible, and without waiting until January 1.

These recommendations are also in the hands of the people who put out compound or lard substitutes, so that this should be a national standardization and not restricted to the meat packing industry.

The committee has not completed its work on specifications for 2, 4, 5, 8 and 10 pound straight side pails, and their recommendations on these will be forwarded when complete.

GAS NEEDED FOR SMOKING BACON.

An Eastern packer has written as follows:

Could you state for us the approximate number of cubic feet of gas required to smoke and finish a house of bacon, when fired for fourteen hours? The house we have is a good tight brick and iron door arrangement of modern type and holds 6,000 lbs. of hams. The house would be warm to receive the hams.

Could you tell us also the amount of gas usually required to smoke a house containing 1,000 lbs. of frankfurters?

Saw-dust would be used with the gas in both houses. We are using hickory wood in our present houses, and wish to have an idea of the cost when using gas.

To this the Committee on Packinghouse Practice replies as follows:

The above inquiries are a little difficult to answer with any degree of exactness, as the number of cubic feet of gas required

will vary to a great extent with the size and construction of the houses. According to actual tests made at small plants, we figure it would require approximately 2,500 to 2,700 cubic feet of gas to smoke a house containing 6,000 pounds of hams. The amount of gas required will vary somewhat according to the season of the year, requiring more gas in cool weather than during the summer season.

To smoke a house containing 1,000 pounds of frankfurters, we figure would require approximately 800 cubic feet of gas for two hours' smoking. If smoked longer, the amount of gas would be proportionately larger.

There are several factors that have to be taken into consideration in making any decision in this matter. Some of these are pointed out by THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, as follows:

We would not attempt to give any figures whatever, as our investigations of gas-fired smoke houses show that gas used depends chiefly on the user.

This will be appreciated if one will just think of the way gas is used in the family kitchen. No two gas ranges operate the same and no two kitchen mechanics use the same amount of gas. The human element is a big figure.

In smoke house operation the amount of gas used also depends on the construction of the smoke house and whether it is exposed to the weather. It also depends on whether you were to turn out the meat after ten hours' smoking, or after twenty-four hours' smoking; every operator has a different idea concerning the length of time meats should be left in smoke. All this affects the gas consumption.

If sawdust is used, it depends on the method of using it. If the sawdust is used for smoke only, more gas is necessary. If the method of firing is such that the sawdust is aerated, this brings up the heat and less gas is required.

There are various methods of the use of gas in smoke houses. Some of these are ordinary piping of gas in the smoke house, which we do not consider economical or efficient. Others are so devised as to save both fuel and labor. An efficient process of this kind will enable the use of gas as high as \$1.50 per thousand cubic feet at a less cost than hickory wood.

Comparatively speaking, if wood costs \$10 a cord, any kind of gas used properly would compare with wood at \$7 a cord. Proper use of gas will enable the cutting of smoking periods as much as 50 per cent. Saving in labor with proper gas-firing methods offsets the cost of the gas to such an extent that gas as expensive as \$1.75 per thousand cubic feet is now being used more economically than wood.

Are you taking advantage of the service available on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page? Refer all questions on any feature of packinghouse practice to this department.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces. pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Hog Movement Larger—Hogs and Product Prices Easier—Cash Trade Limited—Foreign Situation Still Unsettled—Outward Lard Movement Good.

The outstanding development in the market for hog products during the past week was the increase in the run of hogs to market, with receipts above expectations, and hog prices off about 25c compared with a week ago. However, around \$10.75, demand for hogs was fairly good. While the indications pointed to considerable liberal receipts, there was a disposition to anticipate a rather steady market. Some interest was given the statement by the Department of Agriculture, showing a net increase of 14.5% in the number of pigs produced in the corn states during the first half of 1922 compared with the first half of 1921.

The Department stated that this increase may overcome the present shortage in meat stocks. The survey showed a gross increase of 22.8% in the number of spring litters, compared with last spring, but the average number of pigs saved per litter was seven per cent less than last spring. The April 1 brood sow report of the Department indicated a net increase of 15.6% in pig production this spring over last year.

Low Storage Stocks.

It was pointed out that the stocks of pork products, other than lard, in storage on May 1 were 33% less than the five-year average and 26% less than a year ago, while lard stocks on May 1st were 16% less than the five-year average, and 37% less than a year ago. Stocks of other meats were correspondingly low.

The records show that the average weight of hogs marketed has varied as much as 34%, or from 193 to 262 lbs. during the past five years. Many producers have found it profitable to market their hogs early, and of light weight before the usual run of heavy hogs later. If farmers carry out their expressed intention with respect to breeding for fall farrowings, the total number of sows expected to farrow for the year, including those of the spring and fall, will be 28% larger than last year.

Larger Lard Out Movement.

In the future market trade continued very inactive, with the undertone barely steady, owing to the easier hog market, absence of speculative support and limited cash trade. Unsettled political conditions abroad tended to restrict the foreign demand, but on the breaks the market, particularly for lard, was supported by packers, while ribs at times were relatively weak. Domestic cash trade continued to move slowly, and while fair, was not broad. Stocks of lard continue to increase, but a feature that attracted attention was the larger outward movement of lard than of late and the rather steady tone in the foreign markets.

The weather in the corn belt was quite favorable this week, with scattered showers and cooler temperatures, and while there was a disposition in evidence to express fears of dry weather in sections, the conditions as a whole were about all that could be desired. Some sections of

the belt do need moisture, but not urgently as yet, and there have been very few damage complaints of a serious nature. The government weekly weather report on corn was favorably construed, while the supplies of old corn back in the country remain very liberal, as indicated by the freedom with which farmers sold on the bulges.

The number of hogs packed at Chicago from February 25 to June 24 was placed at 2,080,000, compared with 1,967,000 last year, 1,893,000 two years ago, 2,495,000 in 1919, 2,409,000 in 1918, and 2,045,000 in 1917.

May Meat Reports.

The exports for the month of May, as compiled by the Department of Commerce, and to date, follow:

	Month of May	11 mos. ended May
	1922.	1921.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
Pork—		
Pickled	2,342,000	2,358,000
Beef—		
Canned	268,000	328,000
Fresh	239,000	163,000
Pickled	1,928,000	1,851,000
Oleo oil	13,026,000	13,145,000
Bacon	19,070,000	38,464,000
Hams and shoulders	24,988,000	15,509,000
Lard	50,817,000	48,604,000
Neutral	1,176,000	2,703,000
Compounds	1,085,000	4,383,000

*Last three ciphers (000) omitted.

PORK.—The market for cash pork in the east remained dull with mess at New York quoted at \$29.50, family \$28@29, and short clears \$24@27. At Chicago there was no interest in future deliveries, while mess pork was quotable at \$27.

LARD.—Cash trade, domestic and export, continued quiet and shipping demand at Chicago was slow. The undertone of the market was slightly easier. At New York prime western was quoted at 12.10@12.20c, middle western, 11.80@11.90c, New York City, 11% nominal, refined to the continent 13.15c, South American 13.40c, and Brazil Kegs 14.40c. Compound in carlots, New York, 12%@13c. At Chicago regular lard in round lots was quoted at five cents under July, loose lard 65c under, and leaf lard 10½@10¾c.

BEEF.—The market was dull and steady, with mess at New York \$13.50@14.50, packet \$13@14, family \$16@17, and extra India mess \$24@26.

SEE PAGE 35 FOR LATER MARKETS.

MEAT EXPORTS IN MAY.

Official reports of exports of meat and dairy products during the month of May, 1922, totalled 55,347,335 pounds, valued at \$10,493,620. They still show more decreases than increases as compared with May, 1921, although some of the increases are important. The increases included fresh beef, which was 239,635 pounds in May, 1922, and only 162,566 pounds in 1921, and pickled beef, which was 1,927,751 pounds this May, against 1,851,183 pounds last May. Hams and shoulders were 24,988,328 pounds in May, 1922, and 15,508,520 pounds in May, 1921. Lard exports totalled 50,816,583 pounds in May, 1922, against 48,604,396 pounds in May, 1921. Canned sausage exports in May, 1922, were 236,481 pounds as compared with 163,237 pounds in May, 1921.

Decreases include canned beef, which fell from 326,459 pounds to 268,238 pounds, oleo oil, which was slightly less in May, 1922, fresh pork, which had a big drop from

2,173,520 pounds in May, 1921, and only 683,907 pounds in May, 1922, and bacon exports, which were 38,464,029 pounds in May, 1921, and but 19,069,743 pounds in May, 1922.

For the 11 months period ending May, 1922, the following products showed decreases compared with the same period in 1921: Canned beef, fresh beef, fresh pork, bacon, neutral lard, canned sausage, lard compound and margarin. On the other hand there were increases in oleo oil, pickled pork, hams and lard.

Exports for the month of May, 1922, compared with May, 1921, are as follows:

	May, 1922.	May, 1921.
Beef, canned, lbs.	268,238	326,459
Value	\$100,802	\$98,714
Beef, fresh, lbs.	239,635	162,566
Value	\$35,369	\$31,367
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.	1,927,751	1,851,183
Value	\$177,685	\$208,273
Oleo oil, lbs.	13,026,083	13,145,292
Value	\$1,290,888	\$1,212,865
Pork, fresh, lbs.	683,907	2,173,520
Value	\$115,434	\$541,697
Pork, pickled, lbs.	2,342,019	2,558,043
Value	\$286,192	\$329,163
Bacon, lbs.	19,069,743	38,464,029
Value	\$2,824,784	\$6,206,361
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	24,988,328	15,508,520
Value	\$5,562,191	\$3,036,047
Lard, lbs.	50,816,583	48,604,396
Value	\$6,191,731	\$5,589,744
Neutral lard, lbs.	1,176,012	2,703,078
Value	\$148,501	\$312,040
Sausage, canned, lbs.	236,481	163,237
Value	\$77,037	\$45,127
Lard compounds (containing animal fats), lbs.	1,085,004	4,382,559
Value	\$144,100	\$392,579
Margarine (animal fats), lbs.	177,547	171,762
Value	\$26,872	\$34,740
Lard compounds (vegetable fats), lbs.	900,277	.....
Value	\$120,496	.....
Margarine (vegetable fats), lbs.	8,321	.....
Value	\$1,602	.....

Exports for the eleven months ending May, 1922, with comparisons:

	11 mos. ending May, 1922.	11 mos. ending May, 1921.
Beef, canned, lbs.	3,487,720	10,598,659
Value	\$901,627	\$2,481,087
Beef, fresh, lbs.	3,781,622	20,916,885
Value	\$507,980	\$3,670,952
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.	24,242,849	21,508,720
Value	\$2,175,785	\$2,797,635
Oleo oil, lbs.	104,890,642	96,462,833
Value	\$11,107,206	\$14,246,902
Pork, fresh, lbs.	23,815,018	55,004,202
Value	\$3,590,871	\$10,824,648
Pork, pickled, lbs.	30,518,363	29,948,303
Value	\$3,570,300	\$4,096,557
Bacon, lbs.	326,481,561	454,286,143
Value	\$47,319,323	\$98,302,310
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	240,088,457	153,474,778
Value	\$48,276,741	\$36,506,725
Lard, lbs.	75,130,095	678,501,580
Value	\$87,985,556	\$123,780,796
Neutral lard, lbs.	17,864,804	20,306,977
Value	\$2,206,390	\$3,920,875
Sausage, canned, lbs.	1,778,826	1,436,590
Value	\$563,240	\$1,436,590
Lard compounds (containing animal fats), lbs.	28,831,285	37,255,736
Value	\$3,321,459	\$5,609,617
Margarine (animal fats), lbs.	1,879,037	6,115,717
Value	\$336,525	\$1,462,375
Lard compounds (vegetable fats), lbs.	.....	.....
Value	.....	.....
Margarine (vegetable fats), lbs.	.....	.....
Value	.....	.....

BRITISH PROVISION MARKET.

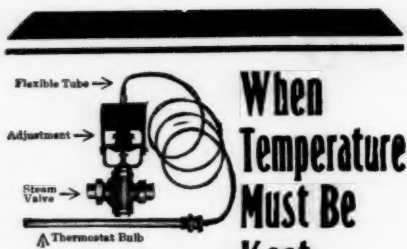
(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, England, June 17, 1922.

The market continued fairly steady with out any great movement during the past week, except in regard to bellies, these being inquired for at better prices due to the c. i. f. quotations being considerably above this market.

Hams are in fairly good request at more money. Picnics, due to scarcity, are making good prices, but a few good arrivals would have a very bad effect on this cut. Lard is only steady, the consumptive demand being only fair.

(For late cable advices see page 35.)



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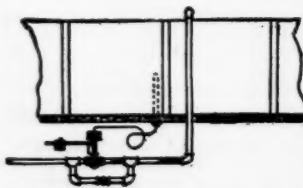
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GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, June 29.—Quotations in green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8-10 lbs. avg., 24c; 10-12 lbs. avg., 24c; 12-14 lbs. avg., 24c; 14-16 lbs. avg., 24c; 16-18 lbs. avg., 24c; 18-20 lbs. avg., 24c. Sweet pickled, 8-10 lbs. avg., 24½c; 10-12 lbs. avg., 24½c; 12-14 lbs. avg., 24½c; 14-16 lbs. avg., 24½c; 16-18 lbs. avg., 25½c; 18-20 lbs. avg., 25½c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14-16 lbs. avg., 27c; 16-18 lbs. avg., 27c; 18-20 lbs. avg., 27c; 20-22 lbs. avg., 26c; 22-24 lbs. avg., 25c. Sweet pickled, 14-16 lbs. avg., 25½c; 16-18 lbs. avg., 26c; 18-20 lbs. avg., 26½c; 20-22 lbs. avg., 26½c; 22-24 lbs. avg., 26½c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4-6 lbs. avg., 15c; 6-8 lbs. avg., 14c; 8-10 lbs. avg., 12½c; 10-12 lbs. avg., 11½c. Sweet pickled, 4-6 lbs. avg., 15c; 6-8 lbs. avg., 14c; 8-10 lbs. avg., 12½c; 10-12 lbs. avg., 11½c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6-8 lbs. avg., 24c; 8-10 lbs. avg., 21c; 10-12 lbs. avg., 18½c; 12-14 lbs. avg., 16½c; 14-16 lbs. avg., 16c. Sweet pickled, 6-8 lbs. avg., 20c; 8-10 lbs. avg., 19½c; 10-12 lbs. avg., 18½c; 12-14 lbs. avg., 16c; 14-16 lbs. avg., 15½c.

PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, June 28, 1922.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 26@27c; green hams, 8-10 lbs., 27c; 10-12 lbs., 26c; 12-14 lbs., 26c; green clear bellies, 8-10 lbs., 20c; 10-12 lbs., 19c; 12-14 lbs., 18c; green rib bellies, 10-12 lbs., 18c; 12-14 lbs., 17c; sweet pickled clear bellies, 6-8 lbs., 17c; 8-10 lbs., 18c; 10-12 lbs., 17½c; 12-14 lbs., 17c; sweet pickled rib bellies, 10-12 lbs., 17½c; 12-14 lbs., 17c; sweet pickled hams, 8-10 lbs., 27c; 10-12 lbs., 26½c; 12-14 lbs., 26c; dressed hogs, 17½c; city steam lard, 11½c; compound, 13@13½c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8-10 lbs., 21c; 10-12 lbs., 20c; 12-14 lbs., 19c; 14-16 lbs., 18c; skinned shoulders, 16c; boneless butts, 25c; Boston butts, 17c; lean trimmings, 15c; regular trimmings, 7c; spareribs, 10c; neck ribs, 3c; kidneys, 3c; livers, 2c; pig tongues, 16c; pig tails, 10c.

MAY OLEOMARGARINE OUTPUT.

Official government reports just compiled of the output of oleomargarine for the month of May, 1922, as shown by revenue stamp sales, indicate that the pro-

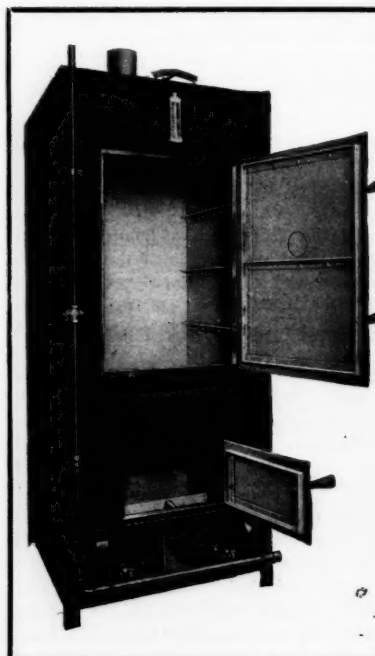
duction for that month was 351,361 pounds colored and 12,413,584 pounds uncolored, a total of 12,764,945 pounds. This is about 900,000 pounds less than the production for the preceding month, and 450,000 pounds more than the same month a year ago. Official figures of oleomargarine production in the United States for the last 13 months are as follows:

	Pounds.
May, 1921	12,316,615
June	7,613,924
July	10,583,774
August	17,803,478
September	17,722,708
October	21,496,948
November	17,565,416
December	19,411,203
January, 1922	16,887,396
February	12,194,000
March	15,262,577
April	13,685,849
May	12,764,945

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

Exports of provisions from the Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending June 24, 1922, with comparisons:

	PORK, BBLs.		From Nov. 1, 1921, to June 24, 1922.
	Week ended June 24, 1922.	Week ended June 25, 1921.	
United Kingdom.....	75	.....	3,921
Continent	700	.....	5,298
So. and Cent. Amer. ....	.....	.....	1,037
West Indies.....	.....	.....	5,988
B. N. A. Colonies.....	.....	.....	470
Other countries.....	.....	.....	705
Total	781	.....	17,417
BACON AND HAMs, LBS.			
United Kingdom.....	8,354,000	10,126,800	254,985,700
Continent	2,772,500	3,150,000	58,320,750
So. and Cent. Amer. ....	.....	.....	1,008,321
West Indies.....	.....	.....	7,545,693
B. N. A. Colonies.....	.....	.....	103,800
Other countries.....	30,000	.....	929,453
Total	11,156,500	13,285,800	322,893,711
LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom.....	2,829,260	5,677,140	177,635,496
Continent	6,370,740	5,719,500	189,802,392
So. and Cent. Amer. ....	.....	.....	1,419,070
West Indies.....	.....	35,000	12,583,024
B. N. A. Colonies.....	.....	.....	147,000
Other countries.....	.....	.....	742,000
Total	9,200,000	11,471,640	382,421,582
RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork.	Bacon and	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	781	5,356,500	7,445,000
Boston .....	.....	146,000	248,000
Philadelphia .....	.....	.....	77,000
Montreal .....	.....	5,654,000	1,422,000
Total, week.....	781	11,156,500	9,200,000
Previous week.....	670	10,544,800	12,895,519
Two weeks ago.....	182	10,636,000	6,795,680
Cor. week, 1921.....	.....	12,285,800	11,471,640
Comparative summary of aggregate exports, in lbs., from Nov. 1, 1921, to June 24, 1922:			
1921 to 1922, 1920 to 1921, Decrease.			
Pork	3,483,400	6,245,800	2,762,400
Bacon and hams.....	322,893,717	370,418,917	47,525,200
Lard	382,421,582	627,241,583	244,820,011



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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW—Less activity was noted in tallow this week, but a moderate trade continued to pass, and the market held at the recent ruling levels. The undertone was steady, and while there are persistent claims of producers being sold well ahead, and western offerings are lighter, nevertheless the market does not show any upward tendency. Cotton oil and lard have been easy and the edge was off the stearine advance. Foreign markets did not display any undue activity, with choice Australian at Liverpool unchanged at forty shillings, and good mixed unchanged for the weeks at 37s 9d. At the London tallow auction 2,445 casks were offered and 624 casks sold, prices unchanged to 6d lower. At New York prime city was quoted at 5½¢ nominal, special loose 6½¢ nominal, extra at 6¾¢ nominal, and edible 7¼¢@8¢ nominal. At Chicago packers' prime was quoted at 6½¢@6¾¢, Packers No. 1 at 5¾¢@6¢, and Packers No. 2 at 4¼¢@5¼¢.

OLEO STEARINE—The market eased moderately from the high levels of last week, but offerings were limited. Consumers' demand paused on the upturn, and export demand was less aggressive. Sentiment was more mixed, some believing that the market had advanced out of line with the other commodities, but in no quarter was there any belief in materially lower levels. At New York oleo was quoted at 10½¢ asked and lard stearine at 14½¢ nominal. At Chicago oleo was quoted at 9¼¢@10¢ and lard stearine at 12½¢@13¢.

OLEO OIL—The market continued dull but steady, with a nominal interest and with quotations wide apart. At New York extra was quoted at 11¼¢ nominal, medium ten cents, and lower grades 9½¢ nominal. At Chicago extra was quoted at 10¢@10¼¢.

SEE PAGE 35 FOR LATER MARKETS.

LARD OIL—Less active export demand was noted for the better grades but domestic trade was fair in lower grades and the market on the whole was steady. At New York edible was quoted at \$1.10 per gallon, extra winter 88¢, extra at 82¢, extra No. 1 at 75¢, No. 1 at 70¢, and No. 2 at 68¢.

NEATSFOOT OIL—The market was quiet and with demand inactive prices were unchanged compared with a week ago. Pure oil at New York was quoted at \$1.36@1.38 per gallon, extra No. 1 at 75¢@77¢, No. 1 at 70¢, and cold pressed at \$1.52@1.55.

GREASES—The market was fairly active and with demand in evidence prices ruled firm. Offerings were moderate and trade in the west better. Export demand for white continued. At New York yellow and choice house were quoted at 5½¢@5¾¢ nominal, brown at 5½¢, and white at 7¼¢@8¼¢, according to grade. At Chicago trade in grease was fair with brown and house 5¢@5¼¢, yellow 5¼¢@5½¢, and choice white at 7¢@7¼¢.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

New York, June 27, 1922.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows:

Seventy-six per cent caustic soda, 3¼¢@4¢ lb.; 98% powdered caustic soda, 4¼¢@

4½¢ lb.; 58% carbonate of soda, 2¢@2½¢ lb.

Clarified palm olive oil, in casks, 2,000 lbs., 7½¢@7¾¢ lb.; commercial yellow olive oil, \$1.18@1.20 gal.; olive oil foots, 8½¢@9¢ lb.; Cochon cocoanut oil, 10¼¢@10½¢ lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 9¢@9½¢ lb.

Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, 12¼¢@12½¢ lb.; soya bean oil, 11½¢@11¾¢ lb.; corn oil, nominal, 11¼¢@11½¢ lb.; peanut oil, in bbls., New York, deodorized, 12½¢ lb.; peanut oil, crude, tanks, f. o. b. mills, 10¢ lb.

Prime city tallow, special, 6½¢ lb.; prime city tallow, extra special, 6¾¢ lb.; dynamite glycerine, nominal, 13¼¢@13½¢ lb.; saponified glycerine, nominal, 9½¢ lb.; crude soap glycerine, nominal, 8½¢ lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nominal, 14¾¢ lb.; prime packers' grease, nominal, 5½¢@5¾¢ lb.

Packinghouse By-Products Markets

Blood.

Chicago, June 28, 1922.

There has not been much trading in blood. The producers are still holding at \$4.50 and there is no trading at that figure.

Unit ammonia.
Ground \$4.25@4.35
Crushed and unground 4.00@4.15

Digester Hog Tankage Materials.

The market is a little easier, although there is not much offered.

Unit ammonia.
Ground, 11½ to 12% ammonia \$4.50@4.65
Unground, 10 to 11% ammonia 4.25@4.50
Unground, 7 to 9% ammonia 4.00@4.15
Ground concentrated tankage 3.50@3.75

Fertilizer Tankage Materials.

These are rather scarce for the medium grades and prices are strong.

Unit ammonia.
High grade, ground, 10-11% ammonia \$3.50@3.75
Lower grade, unground, 6-9% ammonia 3.25@3.40
High grade, unground 3.25@3.40
Medium grade, unground 3.00@3.25
Low grade and country rend., unground 2.25@3.00
Hoof meal 3.15@3.25
Liquid stick 3.00@3.25
Hair tankage, dry, unground 2.00@2.25
Garbage, tankage, ground 1.25@1.50

Bone Meals.

Bone meals are scarce and the prices are very high. Raw bone is reported at \$40.00, and three and 50 ground steamed bone is quoted at \$35.00.

Per ton.
Raw, bone meal \$40.00@42.00
Steamed, ground 34.00@36.00
Steamed, unground 25.00@28.00
Grinding hoofs, pig tests, waste bones, dry 32.00@35.00

Cracklings.

The market is strong in cracklings and not much is offered.

Per ton.
Pork, according to grease and quality \$70.00@80.00
Beef, according to grease and quality 55.00@65.00

Glue and Gelatine Stocks.

These stocks are steady at much the same prices as last week.

Per ton.
Calf stock \$35.00@40.00
Edible pig skin strips 55.00@60.00
Rejected manufacturing bones 50.00@60.00
Horn piths 30.00@35.00
Cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles 32.00@35.00
Junk and hotel kitchen bones 23.00@25.00
Hog, calf and sheep bones 20.00@28.00
Sinews, pizzels and hide trimmings 19.00@21.00
Sheep trimmings 10.00@12.00

Horns, Hoofs and Mfg. Bones.

The market for horns in general is active at the same price level. Hoofs market is quoted at \$32.50. As for manufacturing bones, heavy round shin bones sold for export to Italy are firm at \$135 Chicago.

Per ton.
No. 1 horns \$235.00@255.00
No. 2 horns 175.00@225.00
No. 3 horns 100.00@150.00
Culls 25.00@ 30.00
Hoofs, black and striped 35.00@ 37.50
Hoofs, white 65.00@ 75.00
Round shin bones, unassorted, heavies 60.00@ 65.00
Round shin bones, unassorted, lights 50.00@ 55.00
Flat shin bones, unassorted, heavies 55.00@ 60.00
Flat shin bones, unassorted, lights 45.00@ 50.00
Thigh bones, unassorted, heavies 60.00@ 65.00
Thigh bones, unassorted, lights 45.00@ 50.00

Hog Hair.

There is not much offered and prices vary considerably according to quality. Coil dried and field dried hair, winter take off, is quoted at around 2 cents per pound and processed at 6¢@6½¢ cents per pound.

Pig Skin Strips.

The market is steady for the most part and there is not much offered. Edible No. 2 and No. 3 are quoted at 4 cents per pound and No. 1 tanner stock at 5½¢ cents per pound.

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COTTON OIL SITUATION ANALYZED.

An analysis of the cottonseed oil situation for the months of August, September, October, November, December, 1921, January, February, March, April and May, 1922, with comparisons for the previous season of 1920-1921, based on the federal census reports, taking in the seed, the crude oil and the refined oil statistics, has been prepared by Aspegren & Co., and makes a very interesting study. It is as follows:

MOVEMENT OF COTTON SEED AT CRUDE OIL MILLS.

	Tons received—	
	1921-22.	1920-21.
On hand beginning of season.	99,821	30,084
August	130,330	22,938
September	252,796	22,794
October	957,843	973,057
November	603,932	805,295
December	273,396	553,881
January	130,373	417,690
February	135,641	434,430
March	65,107	340,548
April	21,371	126,264
May	13,559	76,928
Total	2,985,009	4,033,619

	Tons crushed—	
	1921-22.	1920-21.
On hand beginning of season.	107,161	20,069
August	289,593	147,209
September	611,890	422,517
October	573,776	706,257
November	414,021	544,459
December	329,961	526,622
January	297,118	496,486
February	214,911	461,979
March	237,245	237,245
April	36,210	134,464
May		
Total	2,959,096	3,897,337

	Increase or decrease stock on hand—	
	1921-22.	1920-21.
On hand beginning of season.	99,821	30,084
August	23,169	2,839
September	263,627	165,495
October	345,959	354,540
November	39,156	99,038
December	144,553	8,848
January	199,824	110,084
February	161,477	62,203
March	149,814	121,631
April	61,088	111,118
May	22,651	62,189

	On hand end of month.	
	1921-22.	1920-21.
August	129,960	32,923
September	386,617	138,418
October	732,570	488,558
November	762,726	587,996
December	618,173	596,844
January	418,349	486,760
February	230,872	424,547
March	107,058	302,926
April	45,970	191,813
May	23,319	129,624

	Tons. Actual tons.	
	1921-22.	1920-21.
Seed receipts at crude mills so far season 1921-22.	2,885,188	4,145,561
On hand beginning of season.	99,821	30,084
Total	2,985,009	4,175,645
Of which so far crushed.	2,959,096	3,897,337
Destroyed at mills	2,594	8,658
Seed on hand	23,319	129,624
Seed still to be received (Note A)		142,026

23,319 tons seed on hand at 309 lbs. crude oil per ton. is equivalent to 6,995,700 lbs. crude oil, which at 9% refining loss equals 6,366,087 lbs. refined oil, or 15,915 barrels.

NOTE A—As the quantity of seed still to come will be negligible and there is no way to figure accurately what the amount will be, we will not estimate what is still to come in, but we will use the actual receipts at mills for each month during the remainder of the season as shown by Government figures.

MOVEMENT OF CRUDE OIL AT CRUDE OIL MILLS.

	Pounds produced—	
	1921-22.	1920-21.
On hand beginning of season	8,908,696	11,040,625
August	29,630,396	4,992,705
September	89,802,967	42,849,787
October	186,444,041	195,137,489
November	173,574,011	224,341,166
December	131,961,240	176,245,184
January	100,705,024	170,589,123
February	91,321,217	162,622,918
March	72,236,706	149,305,474
April	27,609,896	78,810,653
May	12,389,379	47,290,712
Total	924,583,543	1,263,205,836

	Shipments	
	1921-22.	1920-21.
August	29,647,251	7,659,034
September	63,357,588	25,217,718
October	161,857,193	145,168,785
November	158,833,218	183,609,946
December	131,851,255	181,366,195
January	102,866,660	163,554,305
February	114,579,405	145,325,584
March	100,705,024	157,735,984
April	43,712,135	124,303,204
May	21,936,575	82,254,350
Total	910,567,021	1,216,195,055

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

	Increase or decrease stock on hand—	
	1921-22.	1920-21.
On hand beginning of season	8,908,696	11,040,625
August	316,855	2,666,329
September	26,445,379	17,632,069
October	24,586,848	49,988,704
November	14,740,793	40,731,220
December	100,985	5,137,011
January	2,161,036	7,014,815
February	23,258,188	17,278,859
March	9,329,035	8,430,460
April	16,102,239	45,512,551
May	9,547,196	34,963,638

	On hand end of month.	
	1921-22.	1920-21.
August	8,591,211	8,374,206
September	35,036,590	26,066,305
October	59,623,438	75,975,069
November	74,364,231	116,706,289
December	74,474,216	111,569,278
January	72,313,180	118,584,096
February	49,054,992	135,862,555
March	59,725,977	127,432,405
April	75,232,718	81,919,944
May	84,676,522	46,956,306

*Does not include 54,475 pounds destroyed at mills.

	Pounds produced—	
	1921-22.	1920-21.
On hand beginning of season	228,263,633	297,741,580
August	30,172,028	11,020,195
September	44,499,807	15,199,663
October	83,797,941	83,797,941
November	143,590,037	156,968,187
December	118,267,176	179,036,219
January	92,917,514	140,421,650
February	98,120,637	141,412,584
March	86,495,130	144,182,229
April	71,763,953	114,982,905
May	24,347,533	79,229,655
Total	1,043,396,571	1,363,897,188

	Delivered consumers.	
	1921-22.	1920-21.
August	103,199,289	78,069,028
September	110,125,013	73,833,319
October	96,712,607	107,919,605
November	71,585,567	109,154,817
December	50,551,005	100,302,314
January	75,214,788	123,367,513
February	84,277,627	98,534,785
March	76,025,588	110,249,346
April	48,258,177	110,386,611
May	72,650,023	118,091,653
Total	788,600,284	1,029,868,991

	Increase or decrease stock on hand—	
	1921-22.	1920-21.
On hand beginning of season	228,263,633	297,741,580
August	73,027,261	67,048,837
September	65,625,206	58,633,656
October	28,246,496	24,212,564
November	72,004,470	47,583,370
December	67,715,965	68,733,905
January	41,702,726	17,054,137
February	13,843,010	42,878,079
March	10,469,542	33,972,883
April	3,505,776	4,596,294
May	18,302,470	38,861,998

	On hand end of month.	
	1921-22.	1920-21.
August	155,236,372	230,692,747
September	89,611,196	172,059,091
October	117,857,040	147,846,527
November	189,862,132	195,654,897
December	257,577,703	274,388,802
January	275,280,429	291,442,939
February	249,123,439	334,321,018
March	299,592,181	348,239,901
April	306,699,777	372,800,195
May	254,796,287	334,028,197

	Export pounds—	
	1921-22.	1920-21.
August	4,684,123	2,500,547
September	6,353,315	4,144,862
October	8,450,879	6,348,570
November	3,033,884	18,281,215
December	5,054,022	37,471,254
January	4,915,632	69,458,248
February	3,546,072	35,321,574
March	4,080,058	28,138,936
April	1,817,196	16,720,396
May	2,288,293	14,945,646
Total	44,227,474	230,290,248

	Domestic pounds—	
	1921-22.	1920-21.
August	98,511,166	75,559,481
September	103,771,698	69,688,457
October	88,261,728	101,571,035
November	68,551,683	90,923,602
December	45,497,583	62,831,060
January	70,299,156	56,969,265
February	80,731,555	63,213,211
March	71,945,539	82,070,410
April	48,540,177	93,696,215
May	70,361,730	103,146,007
Total	744,372,810	799,578,743

	Total pounds—	
	1921-22.	1920-21.
August	103,199,289	78,069,028
September	110,125,013	73,833,319
October	96,712,607	107,919,605
November	71,585,567	109,154,817
December	50,551,005	100,302,314
January	75,214,788	123,367,513
February	84,277,627	98,534,785
March	76,025,588	110,249,346
April	48,258,177	110,386,611
May	72,650,023	118,091,653
Total	788,600,284	1,029,868,991

NOTE C—In regards to exports, the government did not start separating crude oil exports from refined oil exports until January 1, 1922. In view of the fact that the duty on refined oil to Canada is practically prohibitory we can safely assume that all

shipments to Canada have been of crude oil, and in compiling our figures of exports for the periods prior to January 1, 1922, we have taken the official figures of the exports to Canada as being crude oil and the balance refined oil, and separated crude oil and refined oil exports accordingly. From January 1, 1922, on, the government, as stated above, separates them, and our figures are the official ones.

REFINED OIL—Summary in barrels of 400 pounds.

	Produced—	
	1921-22.	1920-21.
Old crop stock	570,650	744,354
August	75,430	27,550
September	111,250	37,900
October	312,398	206,266
November	358,975	392,406
December	295,668	447,591
January	232,293	351,054
February	245,302	353,532
March	216,238	300,456
April	129,416	287,487
May	60,869	198,674
Total	2,608,492	3,409,743

	Consumed—	
	1921-22.	1920-21.
August	257,958	195,172
September	275,313	184,584
October	241,782	269,799
November	178,964	272,887
December	126,379	250,756
January	188,066	308,419
February	210,694	246,330
March	190,064	275,524
April	120,646	275,867
May	181,625	295,229
Total	1,971,501	2,574,673

	On hand	
	1921-22.	1920-21.
August	388,091	576,732
September	224,028	430,147
October	294,644	369,610
November	474,655	489,137
December	643,944	685,972
January	688,201	728,697
February	722,809	835,603
March	748,983	920,735
April	757,747	932,225
May	636,991	835,070
Total	636,991	835,070

	1921-22.	
	1921-22.	1920-21.
Seed on hand will produce	15,915	94,366
Crude oil on hand will produce at 9% refining loss	54,148	163,304
Seed still to be received will produce		103,395
Total	707,054	1,196,135

Less approximate minimum carryover for end season Aug. 1, 1922

	400,000	368,614
Available for coming 2 mos.	307,054	510,121
Monthly average consumption for first ten months	119,150	125,467
Monthly average consumption for last two months	113,527	126,446
Monthly average consumption for all twelve months	180,880	228,297

†Available. ‡Actual.

OIL MILL SUPERINTENDENTS MEET.

Cottonseed vs. peanuts as a profitable oil producer, the future of the oil mill industry, crude oil and its care, use and care of press cloth, and many other practical problems were the topics discussed at the recent successful convention of the Interstate Oil Mill Superintendents' Association.

A feature of the convention was an exhibit of oil machinery which was shown at the Convention auditorium. The show is made up of exhibitions of forty-five manufacturers of oil mill machinery from all parts of the country. Most of the machinery was in motion and demonstrators were on hand to explain how it worked. This exhibition was open to the public.

One of the most interesting papers read was that by Mrs. Matilda Dick Corbitt, who looked into the future of the cotton oil industry in a paper on "Cotton Seed in the Year 1975." Mrs. Corbitt told of the growing importance of the peanut as an oil producer.

Other topics discussed were "Oil Milling From Seed House to Storage," by T. J. McNulty, Brookhaven, Miss.; "Crude Oil and Its Care," by J. F. Drake, Eufaula, Ala.; "Scientific Milling vs. Practical Experience," P. D. Cureton, Richland, Ga.; "Use and Care of Press Cloth," O. C. Taylor, York, S. C. "Cottonseed vs. Peanuts as a Profitable Oil Producer," by J. H. Morgan, of Ozark, Ala., and one on "The Future of the Oil Mill Industry," by Lehman Johnson, of Memphis. Both of the last two addresses dealt with the effect of the growing production of peanuts on the cottonseed oil industry.

VEGETABLE OILS

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Trade Materially Larger—Sentiment Remains Mixed—Liquidation Active—July Deliveries Moderate—Cash Trade Hand-to-Mouth—Cotton Weather Unsettled—Crop Estimates Larger.

A broadening in interest in cottonseed oil futures from all quarters featured the market on the New York Produce Exchange the past week, and while liquidation and selling was rather general at times, the market approached a level where decidedly better support was in evidence, and more resistance to the setbacks was encountered. There was little new in the situation, on which to take a constructive view, except a decline of nearly a cent a pound in July from the highs of June, and a drop of a half cent or more in the new crop positions. However, the technical position was strengthened by the elimination of weak holders, and short covering, with fresh speculative buying, induced mainly by the strength in cotton and continued showery conditions in parts of the belt, tended to bring about minor rallies.

Anticipate Distribution Report.

In cash circles, it was said that the consumer continued to buy in a hand-to-mouth way, and that while a fair trade was on at times, on the whole the total business was small. This is expected to be reflected in the July Government report on distribution during June, but it

would appear as though, if consumption does drop to around 125,000 bbls. this month, it has been partly discounted at least by the heavy tone of the market.

Pure lard demand was also limited, being affected somewhat by the unsettled political situation in central Europe, as well as in the United Kingdom, and with domestic trade moderate, and hogs somewhat weaker owing to a more liberal movement, the undertone in the lard market was fairly steady. However, exports of lard were very liberal during the week, while the exports of cotton oil were practically nil, and compound extremely light.

Refining interests have been more active on both sides, and this has tended to change sentiment somewhat, but with the larger interests well divided, the majority were inclined to believe that prices would move within narrow limits, fluctuating both ways quickly, until a more definite idea of the new cotton crop can be secured, and at least until new crude begins to move in volume. Interest in new crude is active, as far as news is concerned, and talk of transactions, but it is very difficult to check up any particular trade, and what little interest has developed is purely speculative.

Cotton Estimates Optimistic.

The cotton oil trade has been inclined to look upon weather conditions in the south as not detrimental, notwithstanding the fact that scattered showers fell here and there during the week, and is in-

clined to believe that, with a few weeks of good weather, the abundance of moisture in the ground will help considerably to increase production. Among the cotton trade there has been a disposition to materially advance the condition of the crop over the recent government figures, and at the same time raise estimates on the possible outturn to around 12,000,000 bales. Private advices to oil men from the south, particularly Texas, continue most optimistic for a crop this year, and while many reports of increasing activity of boll-weevil are noted, there is not the least disposition as yet to become uncertain over the outlook.

Deliveries on July contracts on Wednesday, the first tender day, were 4,000 bbls., and while considerable speculative dumping of contracts followed, the oil went into strong hands, some of it being bought back by a leading refining interest, who had made the bulk of the tenders. Redeliveries followed, and while some expected considerable more to come out, the trade held to the belief that the month's deliveries would not reach the 10,000-bbl. figure by a very safe margin.

Weather Conditions and Cotton.

The Government's weekly weather and crop bulletin summary follows:

The week averaged warmer than normal in nearly all of the cotton growing states and rainfall was generally light to moderate except in a few localities where rather heavy rains occurred, principally

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in the more Eastern portions of the belt. Sunshine was abundant, generally being nearly continuous throughout the week in some Western portions.

Under these conditions cotton made fair to very good progress generally, and excellent in some sections, the most far advance being reported from Texas and Arkansas.

Condition of crop was reported as poor to fair in Eastern and Central Oklahoma, but very good in the Northern and West portions. It was fair to excellent in Southern and Western Texas, and mostly poor to fair elsewhere in that state. Squares and bolls were forming rapidly in Arkansas and the plants were beginning to bloom in Tennessee. The warm, dry weather was very favorable in Georgia where crop was clean and fruiting well, although its general condition continued poor to fair. Plants were blooming freely in East Central and Southern South Carolina, but it continued too wet for best results in parts of Eastern North Carolina. The weather was generally favorable for cultivation, which made rapid progress and for decrease in weevil activity. Weevil were reported less active in many localities, although they continued numerous and were doing considerable damage in places.

COTTONSEED OIL.—Market transactions:

Thursday, June 22, 1922.

Spot	Sales	Range	High	Low	Bid	Asked
June					1100	a
July	1900	1146	1132	1134	a	1135
Aug.	1300	1157	1150	1149	a	1150
Sept.	2300	1160	1150	1150	a	1153
Oct.	2000	1101	1092	1092	a	1094
Nov.	1900	975	965	965	a	968
Dec.	1500	958	948	947	a	949
Jan.					947	a 950

Total sales, including switches, 12,700 Prime Crude S. E. Nominal.

Friday, June 23, 1922.

Spot	Sales	Range	High	Low	Bid	Asked
June					1100	a
July	2600	1130	1116	1116	a	1118
Aug.	600	1140	1140	1135	a	1138
Sept.	1400	1144	1139	1138	a	1140
Oct.	500	1090	1082	1080	a	1083
Nov.	500	960	955	954	a	957
Dec.	700	942	937	937	a	939
Jan.	300	945	942	937	a	940

Total sales, including switches, 8,800 Prime Crude S. E. Nominal.

Saturday, June 24, 1922.

Spot	Sales	Range	High	Low	Bid	Asked
June					1100	a 1150
July	2900	1118	1110	1117	a	1119
Aug.	100	1135	1135	1135	a	1138
Sept.	800	1137	1134	1137	a	1139
Oct.	700	1083	1080	1082	a	1082
Nov.	1200	959	954	957	a	958
Dec.	700	940	936	938	a	941
Jan.					938	a 942

Total sales, including switches, 9,400 Prime Crude S. E. Nominal.

Monday, June 26, 1922.

Spot	Sales	Range	High	Low	Bid	Asked
June					1100	a 1160
July	4800	1111	1100	1107	a	1109
Aug.	900	1125	1118	1125	a	1127
Sept.	2700	1130	1121	1127	a	1130
Oct.	1900	1075	1066	1069	a	1072
Nov.	1700	950	941	946	a	948
Dec.	1500	933	926	930	a	931
Jan.	200	925	925	929	a	932

Total sales, including switches, 14,300 Prime Crude S. E. Nominal.

Tuesday, June 27, 1922.

Spot	Sales	Range	High	Low	Bid	Asked
June					1100	a
July	5200	1125	1113	1113	a	1114
Aug.	900	1131	1125	1120	a	1125
Sept.	3900	1142	1126	1126	a	1128
Oct.	3300	1085	1070	1071	a	1072
Nov.	3800	955	942	942	a	943
Dec.	1600	934	925	922	a	925
Jan.	1300	934	925	922	a	925

Total sales, including switches, 21,400 Prime Crude S. E. Nominal.

Wednesday, June 28, 1922.

Spot	Sales	Range	High	Low	Bid	Asked
June					1110	a 1125
July	5700	1115	1105	1109	a	1113
Aug.	600	1125	1119	1121	a	1124
Sept.	2600	1129	1120	1125	a	1127
Oct.	5100	1075	1062	1065	a	1067
Nov.	2600	939	928	932	a	933
Dec.	1600	923	913	917	a	919
Jan.	800	920	913	917	a	919
Feb.	400	920	915	916	a	918

Total sales, including switches, 22,600 Prime Crude S. E. Nominal.

Thursday, June 29, 1922.

Closed 1@9 points net higher. Sales, 14,600 bbls. Tenders, 500 bbls. Prime crude nominal; prime summer yellow, spot,

11.15c; July, 11.18c; September, 11.29c; December, 9.18c; all bid.

SEE PAGE 35 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COCOANUT OIL.—Inactivity ruled the market, but the undertone was steady, although buyers and sellers were apart. Offerings were lighter, while consumers continued to display an attitude of buying only on comparatively cheap offers. Copra was quoted at 4½@4¾c, coast. At New York Ceylon type, in barrels, was quoted at 8½@8¾c; tanks, coast, 6¾@7¼c; Cochín, barrels, New York, 9¼@9½c; tanks, 8½c; edible, barrels, New York, 10@10½c.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market remained extremely quiet, and aside from the tariff talk, little is heard of any change in the situation. Domestic oil was offered for shipment from the Middle West at 10c, while leading interests were reported to have received some fair arrivals. At New York crude in barrels was quoted at 11½c; blown at 12¼@12½c; Pacific coast, tanks, 10¼@10½c, and deodorized, 12¼@13¼c.

PEANUT OIL.—Domestic crude is reported scarce and rather firm, while Oriental peanut oil continues nominal, owing to the tariff situation. At New York crude in barrels was quoted at 11½c; tanks f. o. b. mills, 9¼@10c; refined, barrels, New York, 12½@13c.

CORN OIL.—The market was somewhat steadier and a shade higher, with producers' offerings advanced slightly. Demand was reported fair. At New York crude in barrels was quoted at 11¼c; refined, 12½@13c, and in cases, 11.88c. Crude, tanks, f. o. b. Chicago, 9¼c.

PALM OIL.—The action of exchanges offset the stronger tone abroad, but the market here was firm with a fair consumers' demand in evidence. Offerings were rather light. At New York Lagos spot was quoted at 7½@7¾c; shipment, 7c; Niger, 6¼c.

PALM KERNEL OIL.—The market was dull and about unchanged, with imported quoted at 8½@8¾c, New York.

COTTONSEED OIL.—Demand rather slow; prime summer yellow, spot barrels, New York, 11¼@12c; bleachable tanks, f. o. b. mills, 10¼c; crude, 9¼@10c nominal.

NEW YORK COTTON OIL EXPORTS.

There were no exports of cottonseed oil from New York from June 1 to June 27, 1922, according to unofficial reports.

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Cotton Oil Options on the New York Produce Exchange

COTTONSEED OILS	OTHER OILS	EXPORTERS
Union Pure Salad Oil Union Choice Butter Oil Supreme White Butter Oil I.X.L. Cooking Oil Aco White Cooking Oil A. C. O. Co. Choice Summer White B Prime Summer White Sun Prime Summer Yellow Union Cottonseed Stearine	Refined deodorized Coconut Oil Refined deodorized Peanut Oil Refined deodorized Corn Oil	
MANUFACTURERS	REFINERS	LARD and SHORTENINGS
		Wilcox Lard Boar's Head Shortening Cottolene Snowwhite Shortening Fairco Shortening
THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY		
THE N.K. FAIRBANK COMPANY		
65 Broadway, New York	Cable Address: "AMCOTOIL"	

SOUTHERN MARKETS.**New Orleans.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., June 29, 1922.—Prime crude cottonseed oil, old crop, steady at 9¼c bid, 10c asked in the valley. Meal hulls unchanged and demand is light.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., June 29, 1922.—Crude cottonseed oil is very dull with no trading at 9¼c bid in the valley. Meal is quick and nominal around \$47.50 at Memphis for 43 per cent. Loose hulls \$13.50 @14.00 Memphis.

GEORGIA CRUSHERS' CONVENTION.

Addresses by experts on industrial engineering and cost accounting and discussion on subjects of vital importance, such as crop conditions and reports on the present status of the government linter claims were the chief features of the eighteenth annual convention of Cottonseed Crushers' Association of Georgia, which was held at Hotel Tybee, Tybee Island, Ga., June 26 and 27, 1922.

The convention emphasized the importance at this time of the functions of trade associations. Knowledge concerning prices, manufacturing costs, crop conditions are absolutely essential in intelligent competition, it was pointed out, and benefit both producer and consumer.

After addresses of welcome from the mayor of Tybee and the president of the Savannah Board of Trade, Luther Bond of Royston, Ga., responded in a graceful manner. This was followed by the formal opening of the convention which was done by President L. G. Neal of Atlanta, Ga. In his presidential address President Neal reviewed the developments of the past year and pointed out several constructive features of the program for the coming year.

Two very important addresses were those on "Uniform Accounting and Other Problems," delivered by Harry Hodgson of Athens, Ga., in which the need for careful use of systematic records was urged to avoid loss and to put the industry on a proper footing, and "Cost Accounting," by G. M. Pelton of Swift & Company, Chicago, in which the methods of accounting were outlined.

The whole subject of industrial engineering and its importance in building a healthy business was presented by E. S. Tallaferra of New York City. Ways in

which the cottonseed crusher could benefit his industry through application of scientific industrial engineering were noted and many practical suggestions were made.

Secretary and Treasurer W. M. Hutchinson in his report emphasized the need for active measures to be taken in building up the association and the very important work that it is doing and can do to a greater extent in the future than in the past.

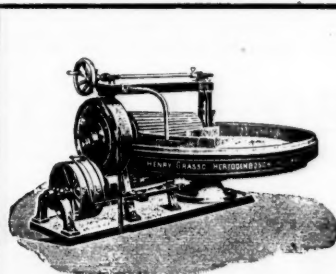
Retiring President L. G. Neal was presented with a handsome silver service by John T. Dennis of Elberton on behalf of the Association.

At the election of officers, R. G. Riley,

of Albany, was elected president, John T. Dennis, of Elberton, vice-president. The Executive Committee elects the secretary and treasurer and confirmed unanimously the present incumbent W. W. Hutchinson of Atlanta, whose splendid work has been much appreciated by all members of the association.

SOUTH FERTILIZER SALES DOUBLE.

In Alabama last year, from July 1, 1921, to June 1, 1922, 293,540 tons of fertilizer were sold, as compared with 179,621 tons for the previous year, according to J. N. Harper of Atlanta, Ga., director of the farm service bureau of the soil improvement committee of the Southern Fertilizer Association.

**GRASSO'S****"Original Holland" Margarine Machinery***Sold in America only by the***A.H. BARBER CREAMERY SUPPLY CO.****316 W. Austin Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.****The Refining, Purifying, Deodorizing, Decolorizing****C A R B O N****HIGHLY EFFICIENT — AMERICAN MADE**

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DARCO CORPORATION*(Controlled by Atlas Powder Company)***WILMINGTON, DELAWARE**

HAMLER TANKS

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Meeting the Needs of Industry

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Let us figure on your requirements—Let us prove this to you

HAMLER BOILER & TANK CO. CHICAGO

HAMLER

TRADE MARK
CORRUGATED
REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE
FERTILIZER DRYERS

PACKERS' PURCHASES.

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, June 24, 1922, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

CHICAGO.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	6,836	16,100	13,243
Swift & Co.	7,772	3,100	18,478
Morris & Co.	7,011	17,000	12,388
Wilson & Co.	5,210	15,400	9,138
Anglo. Amer. Prov. Co.	644	8,300	.....
G. H. Hammond Co.	2,720	7,300	.....
Lobby, McNeill & Lobby.	643	.....	.....
Brennan Packing Co.	6,300 hogs; Miller & Hart, 6,000 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 7,100 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 7,600 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 14,800 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 6,100 hogs; others, 16,000 hogs.	.....	.....
KANSAS CITY.			
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.
Armour & Co.	3,526	695	9,029
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,177	762	7,620
Fowler Packing Co.	439	4	.....
Morris & Co.	3,799	885	11,342
Swift & Co.	3,814	1,638	14,147
Wilson & Co.	3,814	1,024	9,165
Local butchers	712	204	2,066
OMAHA.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,555	8,371	1,867
Swift & Co.	4,375	10,988	5,567
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,151	15,746	5,149
Armour & Co.	4,440	12,469	5,622
Dold Packing Co.	2,217	4,549	272
Wilson Packing Co.	376	.....	.....
John Harvey	1,188	.....	.....
Swartz & Co.	3,708	.....	.....
J. W. Murphy	8,170	.....	.....
Others	2,428	1,091	3,788
ST. LOUIS.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	4,490	7,774	7,969
Swift & Co.	3,843	7,056	4,939
Morris & Co.	909	.....	4,125
St. Louis D. B. Co.	1,109	.....	.....
Independent Packing Co.	1,243	419	.....
East Side Packing Co.	58	3,768	.....
Hell Packing Co.	23	1,775	.....
Krey Packing Co.	70	.....	.....
American Packing Co.	43	1,940	.....
Siehoff Packing Co.	106	.....	30
Butchers	794	20,021	2,445
SIOUX CITY.			
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,453	32	16,651
Armour & Co.	3,040	40	15,576
Swift & Co.	964	22	667
Sacks	60	41	.....
Smith	49	40	6
Local butchers	.....	.....	963
Eastern packers	.....	.....	9,405

ST. PAUL.			
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.
Swift & Co.	3,065	5,771	24,325
Armour & Co.	2,017	3,868	15,904
Katz	107	67	.....
H. & Rifkin	150	60	.....
King, J. R.	30	40	.....
Others	218	203	.....
ST. JOSEPH.			
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.
Swift & Co.	1,956	241	18,781
Hammond Pkg. Co.	1,650	812	10,731
Morris & Co.	2,974	357	12,687
Others	1,827	164	11,031
CINCINNATI.			
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.
J. F. Schroth	18	.....	2,409
H. H. Meyer Pkg. Co.	67	.....	2,022
Kroger & Baking Co.	500	355	246
C. A. Freund	248	262	96
E. Kahn & Sons	1,298	1,178	1,690
Ideal Packing Co.	117	.....	775
J. Myers Son	146	11	.....
J. Hilberg	486	44	26
G. Juengling	350	192	67
J. Vogel Son	.....	.....	680
J. Hoffman & Sons Co.	.....	.....	292
Sander Packing Co.	.....	.....	1,500
Lohry Packing Co.	.....	.....	169
FORT WORTH.			
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.
Armour & Co.	1,531	1,663	1,858
Swift & Co.	1,083	1,710	2,735
Others	4,709	2,737	1,129
INDIANAPOLIS.			
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.
Foreign	1,578	2,301	9,867
Krigan & Co.	1,800	248	19,193
Moore	.....	87	3,881
Indianapolis Ab. Co.	1,380	87	998
Armour	148	29	4,054
Brown Bros.	167	33	.....
Hillgum Bros.	.....	418	.....
Riverview Pkg. Co.	9	12	172
Meler Pkg. Co.	.....	286	.....
Ind. Provision Co.	.....	11	294
Worm Co.	74	6	.....
Miscellaneous	578	227	310
OKLAHOMA CITY.			
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.
Morris & Co.	1,390	192	4,830
Wilson & Co.	1,223	159	4,634
Other butchers	82	70	141
WICHITA.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Cudahy Packing Co.	780	3,618	241
Dold Packing Co.	294	.....	.....
Local butchers	94	.....	6
MILWAUKEE.			
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.
Plankington Pkg. Co.	955	7,410	5,500
Swift & Co.	155	.....	198
Swift, Harrison	16	.....	.....
United Dressed Beef Co.	67	.....	.....
The Layton Co.	.....	718	.....
B. Gums & Co.	46	42	140
F. C. Gross & Bros.	87	50	30
Butchers	174	680	87
Others	478	77	12

DENVER.			
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.
Swift & Co.	688	33	2,501
Armour & Co.	376	28	3,000
Coffin P. & P. Co.	357	.....	933
Miscel. Packers	499	256	713
RECAPITULATION.			
Recapitulation of packers' purchases by markets for the week ending June 24, 1922, with comparisons:			
Cattle.			
	Week end- ing June 24, 1922.	Week end- ing June 17, 1922.	
Chicago	30,845	33,627	
Kansas City	18,781	18,468	
Omaha	22,730*	29,594	
St. Louis	12,694	14,806	
Sioux City	6,566	6,413	
St. Joseph	7,507	7,399	
St. Paul	5,587	5,734	
Cincinnati	5,242	.....
Indianapolis	5,745	5,154	
Oklahoma City	2,695	2,374	
Wichita	1,087	1,361	
Fort Worth	7,974	8,860	
Milwaukee	1,978	1,825	
Denver	1,920	12,202	
*Five day week. †Week June 9-16.			
Hogs.			
	Week end- ing June 24, 1922.	Week end- ing June 17, 1922.	
Chicago	135,300	156,435	
Kansas City	53,369	60,530	
Omaha	60,087	68,843	
St. Louis	42,753	32,687	
Sioux City	35,368	38,032	
St. Joseph	53,240	52,823	
St. Paul	40,229	45,003	
Cincinnati	9,869	.....
Indianapolis	39,473	39,234	
Oklahoma City	9,605	10,978	
Wichita	3,618	10,898	
Fort Worth	5,722	7,113	
Milwaukee	6,480	6,999	
Denver	7,756	18,512	
*Five day week. †Week June 9-16.			
Sheep.			
	Week end- ing June 24, 1922.	Week end- ing June 17, 1922.	
Chicago	53,247	57,894	
Kansas City	18,078	24,898	
Omaha	22,265	27,694	
St. Louis	19,508	27,068	
Sioux City	113	123	
St. Joseph	10,688	12,700	
St. Paul	1,322	1,718	
Cincinnati	1,062	.....
Indianapolis	2,911	2,863	
Oklahoma City	103	107	
Wichita	247	791	
Fort Worth	3,459	3,566	
Milwaukee	403	831	
Denver	1,777	11,216	
*Five day week. †Week June 9-16.			

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Provisions were irregular within a small range, with hog cash trade generally quiet. Speculative interest remains small and sentiment is mixed. Much attention has been given to the government report indicating a large number of prospective hogs.

Cottonseed Oil.

Cottonseed oil was quieter at the week end on account of the approaching holidays. The undertone was barely steady, with some improvement in the compound trade reported. Cash oil was slow. Rotterdam shipped back to New York 816 barrels. It is reported that speculators sold new crop crude cottonseed oil at 7.15 or 10 points below reported recent sales. Cotton crop reports continue to run around 11,500,000 bales.

Quotations on cottonseed oil at Friday noon were: July, \$11.12@11.18; September, \$11.24@11.25; October, \$10.65@10.68; December, \$9.15@9.17; January, \$9.15@9.18.

Tallow.

Special loose, 6½c.

Oleo Stearine.

Sales, 10½c; extra oleo oil, 11¼c.

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

New York, June 30, 1922.—Spot lard at New York, prime western, \$12.20@12.30; Middle West, \$11.85@11.95; city steam, \$11.75; refined continent, \$13.15; South American, \$13.40; Brazil kegs, \$14.40; compounds, \$12.50@12.75.

Marseilles Oil.

Marseilles, June 30, 1922.—Copro fabrique,—fr.; copra edible,—fr.; peanut fabrique,—fr.; peanut edible,—fr.

Liverpool Provision Markets.

Liverpool, June 30, 1922.—(By Cable.)—Quotations today: Shoulders, square, 88s (18.45); shoulders, picnics, 95s (\$20.99½); hams, long cut, 146s (\$32.27); hams, American cut, 138s (\$29.00); bacon, Cumberland cut, 95s (\$20.99½); bacon, short backs, 88s (\$18.48); bacon, Wiltshire, 98s (\$21.66); bellies, clear, 89s (\$18.70); Australian tallow 38@40s (\$8.40); spot lard, 68s 5d (\$15.13).

Hull Oil Markets.

Hull, England, June 30, 1922.—(By Cable.)—Refined cottonseed oil, 45s 6d (10.06); crude, 40s (\$8.84).

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to June 30, 1922, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 123,018 quarters; to the Continent, 1,970 quarters; to other ports, none. Exports for the previous week were as follows: To England, 125,278 quarters; to the Continent, 37,075 quarters; to other ports, 7,504.

MEAT SUPPLIES AT NEW YORK.

Receipts of western dressed meats and local slaughters under federal inspection for New York City, N. Y., are officially reported for the week ending June 24, 1922, with comparisons, as follows:

	Week ending June 24, 1922.	Week ending June 17, 1922.
Western dressed meats:		
Steers, carcasses	7,169	7,022
Cows, carcasses	531	532
Bulls, carcasses	237	159
Veal, carcasses	13,662	12,902
Lamb, carcasses	22,512	25,970
Mutton, carcasses	5,589	7,048
Beef cuts, lbs.	65,997	52,254
Pork cuts, lbs.	782,651	769,242
Local slaughter, Federal inspection:		
Cattle	10,670	10,240
Calves	14,072	16,531
Hogs	34,032	64,943
Sheep	41,784	38,319

MEAT SUPPLIES AT BOSTON.

Receipts of western dressed meats and slaughter under federal and city inspection at Boston, Mass., are officially reported as follows for the week ending June 24, 1922, with comparisons:

	Week ending June 24, 1922.	Week ending June 17, 1922.
Western dressed meats:		
Steers, carcasses	2,980	2,961
Cows, carcasses	981	545
Bulls, carcasses	28	25
Veal, carcasses	1,132	1,145
Lamb, carcasses	12,882	11,961
Mutton	1,104	784
Pork, lbs.	168,104	212,526
Local slaughter:		
Cattle	1,565	1,124
Calves	3,007	2,335
Hogs	19,221	21,787
Sheep	6,888	5,728

MEAT SUPPLIES AT PHILADELPHIA.

Receipts of western dressed meats and local slaughter under city and federal inspection at Philadelphia, Pa., are officially reported as follows for the week ending June 24, 1922, with comparisons:

	Week ending June 24, 1922.	Week ending June 17, 1922.
Western dressed meats:		
Steers, carcasses	2,777	2,855
Cows, carcasses	594	451
Bulls, carcasses	123	118
Veal, carcasses	2,205	2,180
Lamb, carcasses	8,458	9,140
Mutton, carcasses	1,889	2,090
Pork, lbs.	324,175	304,970
Local slaughter:		
Cattle	2,694	2,411
Calves	2,050	2,821
Hogs	12,908	6,831
Sheep	6,908	14,492

SLAUGHTER REPORTS.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending June 24, 1922, with comparisons as follows:

	Week ending June 24, 1922.	Week ending June 17, 1922.	Week ending June 10, 1922.
Chicago	45,846	38,067	38,067
Kansas City	24,003	25,015	21,772
Omaha	23,707	22,572	20,780
East St. Louis	6,934	5,784	7,686
St. Joseph	6,789	6,590	6,594
Sioux City	4,832	5,582	7,187
Cudahy	756	1,020	905
South St. Paul	15,596	16,286	.....
Fort Worth	6,587	.....	.....
Philadelphia	2,694	2,411	2,437
Indianapolis	1,823	1,301	2,247
Boston	1,565	1,124	.....
New York and Jersey	34,032	10,240	9,307
Oklahoma City	3,116	3,227	3,075
Milwaukee	1,500	3,227	.....
Cincinnati	11,700	1,472	.....

HOGS.

	Week ending June 24, 1922.	Week ending June 17, 1922.	Week ending June 10, 1922.
Chicago	151,423	135,376	135,376
Kansas City	53,369	60,530	53,145
Omaha	68,925	61,476	51,389
East St. Louis	32,057	30,284	37,189
St. Joseph	42,355	43,459	46,464
Sioux City	33,084	29,102	26,106
Cudahy	18,253	18,626	21,775
Cedar Rapids	10,789	9,190	9,290
Ottumwa	12,385	10,414	18,120
South St. Paul	40,229	41,046	31,200
Fort Worth	4,593	5,200	2,300
Philadelphia	12,908	14,492	19,024
Indianapolis	27,683	40,300	28,951
Boston	19,221	21,787	.....
New York and Jersey	34,032	64,787	24,302
Oklahoma City	9,005	10,978	6,642
Milwaukee	6,430	7,024	8,600
Cincinnati	11,700	10,100	19,600

SHEEP.

	Week ending June 24, 1922.	Week ending June 17, 1922.	Week ending June 10, 1922.
Chicago	65,478	65,449	65,449
Kansas City	24,898	23,932	23,932
Omaha	24,720	25,574	25,574
East St. Louis	12,658	14,327	15,707
St. Joseph	9,423	11,570	11,522
Sioux City	954	812	1,469
Cudahy	130	226	420
South St. Paul	1,506	1,718	.....
Philadelphia	808	.....	.....
Indianapolis	6,908	6,831	8,296
Indianapolis	378	580	665
Boston	6,888	5,728	.....
New York and Jersey	41,784	38,319	57,171
Oklahoma City	103	107	75
Milwaukee	403	832	.....

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1922.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	500	6,000	5,000
Kansas City	500	2,000	.....
Omaha	100	11,500	8,000
St. Louis	300	2,500	1,000
St. Joseph	300	4,500	400
Sioux City	600	5,500	.....
St. Paul	300	800	.....
Oklahoma City	200	400	.....
Fort Worth	300	400	.....
Milwaukee	200	.....	.....
Denver	300	200	200
Louisville	200	1,000	3,000
Wichita	200	600	.....
Indianapolis	200	5,000	100
Pittsburgh	100	1,500	500
Cincinnati	300	2,000	400
Buffalo	300	2,500	1,000
Cleveland	400	2,000	500
Nashville, Tenn.	100	1,000	3,000
Toronto	200	400	300

MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1922.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	22,000	60,000	13,000
Kansas City	9,000	14,000	8,000
Omaha	8,500	11,500	7,300
St. Louis	10,000	13,000	4,500
St. Joseph	2,400	10,000	1,500
Sioux City	2,500	5,500	200
St. Paul	5,900	12,000	500
Oklahoma City	1,200	1,500	.....
Fort Worth	2,500	1,500	.....
Milwaukee	200	400	.....
Denver	1,800	200	100
Louisville	800	1,500	1,000
Wichita	1,000	1,500	.....
Indianapolis	1,000	4,000	100
Pittsburgh	1,200	3,500	2,500
Cincinnati	1,600	5,200	2,600
Buffalo	2,500	11,000	1,600
Cleveland	1,300	4,500	1,000
Nashville, Tenn.	700	1,500	4,000
Toronto	3,200	700	600

TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1922.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	8,000	20,000	5,000
Kansas City	7,000	17,000	7,000
Omaha	7,000	15,000	5,000
St. Louis	5,500	15,000	6,000
St. Joseph	1,000	5,500	3,000
Sioux City	2,700	10,000	300
St. Paul	1,800	8,500	200
Oklahoma City	800	1,200	.....
Fort Worth	1,500	1,200	.....
Milwaukee	2,000	2,000	200
Denver	1,900	2,600	3,800
Louisville	300	1,000	3,000
Wichita	500	1,100	.....
Indianapolis	1,500	11,000	500
Pittsburgh	100	1,500	500
Cincinnati	500	4,000	6,000
Buffalo	100	2,500	400
Cleveland	200	2,000	300
Nashville, Tenn.	200	500	2,000
Toronto	800	900	800

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1922.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	12,000	25,000	11,000
Kansas City	6,000	14,000	13,000
Omaha	6,000	16,000	7,000
St. Louis	6,000	15,000	7,000
St. Joseph	1,700	9,000	1,800
Sioux City	3,000	9,000	200
St. Paul	2,300	14,000	1,000
Oklahoma City	2,100	2,800	.....
Fort Worth	1,500	1,700	.....
Milwaukee	400	1,000	200
Denver	1,200	400	200
Louisville	100	1,000	3,000
Wichita	400	1,000	.....
Indianapolis	1,200	11,000	600
Pittsburgh	100	3,000	500
Cincinnati	600	4,200	8,000
Buffalo	100	2,000	300
Cleveland	300	3,000	500
Nashville, Tenn.	200	1,000	1,000
Toronto	800	900	700

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1922.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	10,000	31,000	14,000
Kansas City	3,500	8,000	4,000
Omaha	6,000	12,500	5,000
St. Louis	1,700	11,500	5,000
St. Joseph	400	5,000	2,000
Sioux City	2,500	9,000	300
St. Paul	1,700	9,500	200
Oklahoma City	1,400	800	.....
Fort Worth	1,800	900	500
Milwaukee	700	1,800	200
Denver	1,300	3,500	.....
Indianapolis	1,200	9,000	600
Pittsburgh	100	2,500	300
Cincinnati	800	3,000	7,200
Buffalo	.....	1,000	300

FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1922.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	3,500	29,000	11,000
Kansas City	1,000	4,000	1,500
Omaha	2,300	9,000	5,000
St. Louis	1,200	10,000	3,500
St. Joseph	700	6,000	600
Sioux City	1,000	7,000	300
St. Paul	1,200	8,800	500
Oklahoma City	800	2,500	.....
Fort Worth	1,500	1,200	1,200
Milwaukee	100	300	100
Denver	800	200	2,500
Indianapolis	800	10,000	1,000
Pittsburgh	.....	3,000	500
Cincinnati	400	4,100	4,300
Buffalo	100	5,100	1,500

Thomson & Taylor Company

Recleaned Whole and Ground
Spices for Meat Packers

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO.

(Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, June 29.

A healthy tone prevailed in all branches of the live stock market during the past week. Highly finished beef steers passed the \$10.00 mark, scoring a new top for the year at \$10.10, while the \$11.00 hog again made its appearance, and choice native lambs reached \$13.50. Shrinkage in receipts of cattle and sheep, aided to some extent by the July Fourth holiday demand, was partially responsible for the week's price improvement, while broad shipping demand for light hogs permitted sellers to elevate hog values.

Further widening of the price range on beef steers featured the trade in cattle, practically all grades, barring common grassers, closing the week 15 to 25c higher, medium to choice yearlings, which were hard hit the previous week showing the full extent of the advance. Numerous loads of choice steers and yearlings realized \$9.50 to 10.00, many at the latter figure dressing well above 62% of their live weight. Two loads of prime beeves, averaging 1357 and 1375 lbs. reached \$10.10 with a load of 1478 lb. bullocks making \$10.05 at the high time. Steers, corned on grass, were numerous selling largely at \$8.50 to 9.00 with strictly common grassers going as low as \$7.00. Bulk of the beef steer supply cleared at \$8.35 to 9.60 during the week.

Fat corn fed cows and heifers in many instances sold fully 25c above last week's price level while the bulk of butcher she stock sold strong to 15c higher at \$5.00 to 7.35. Cannors and cutters were fairly numerous, due to some extent to poor pastures owing to a lack of rain in some sections and to liberal shipments from other markets. Closing prices were weak as compared with last Thursday, cannors ranging mostly from \$2.85 to 3.25 and cutters upward to \$4.00.

Outside demand for bulls and calves injected strength in these classes, bulls being 25 to 35c higher and veal calves mostly 50c with spots as much as 75c up. Bologna bulls sold mostly around \$4.50 to 4.60 while a spread of \$8.00 to 8.50 took

most of the calves on packer account on closing sessions.

While prices on stock and feeding steers were higher than a week previous, the (Continued on page 40.)

ST. LOUIS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., June 28. Receipts for the week ending today are 27,000 cattle, 66,000 hogs and 28,000 sheep. In the cattle department the tone of the market has remained much the same during the entire period. Best cattle, of which we are receiving quite a few, are holding to a fully steady if not stronger basis, while the light and medium kinds find a slow and draggy outlet. The top on heavy beeves of \$9.50 made last week still holds as the quotation for that class of killing cattle for this week, although we have had nothing in heavy beeves that has brought over \$9.25. Strictly choice heavy cattle would easily bring \$9.50 and perhaps more. Good light weight droves are going to scale at \$8.50 to \$9.00, with the most of the killing beeves ranging from \$7.75 to \$8.75, the plainer lots graduate down to \$6.65. On Monday of this week we had sixty loads of Texas and Western cattle; they were for the most part common and lacking in flesh; the prices varied from \$4.25 to \$5.50, with several loads of fairly good killers ranging from \$6.10 to \$6.40. In butcher cattle, light yearlings of the most desirable kinds are quoted from \$8.75 to \$9.00. The top for light heifers in straight loads and for the very good steers and heifers mixed was \$8.75, with the bulk of all light weight yearling stock ranging from \$5.00 to \$8.50. Butcher cows range from \$3.50 to \$6.00, with the bulk going at \$4.25 to \$5.25.

The hog market is 15 to 25c lower than this time a week ago, but notwithstanding lower prices the trade has been fairly active during the entire week, both the packers and the order buyers being fairly liberal purchasers. The decline in the market is no doubt due to heavier runs at the other central western markets. The dull point in the trade seems to be in the light weight stuff; strong weight pigs have been selling right up with hogs in most cases.

Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$10.60@10.75; good heavies, \$10.60@10.65; roughs, \$8.90@9.00; lights, \$10.70@10.75; pigs, \$9.75@10.50; bulk, \$10.60@10.70.

In the sheep house, aged stocks holds to a steady basis for the entire period; light ewes are selling around \$5.50, heavies \$2.00 to \$2.50. Lambs on the contrary are showing considerable strength and are around \$1.00 higher than a week ago. Good lambs for the last two days have found prompt sale up to \$13.25, with the bulk moving at \$12.75 to \$12.90. We are receiving a fair run of southwest Missouri lambs which are selling in a range of \$11.00 to \$11.50.

CINCINNATI.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, Cincinnati, June 27.

Receipts of cattle today totaled 1,581. Dry-fed fat steers and heifers were in good demand, while the slippery offerings of all kinds were hard to move at any price. Bulls sold steady today, good bolognas changing hands around \$2.75, with beef bulls in a spread of \$4.50@5. The better grades of milk cows held their own, but there is practically no outlet for plainer and low-priced offerings except to killers of beef. Eleven dollars is the extreme top for sorted offerings of veal calves. Seconds sold up to \$8.50@9. Dry-fed light butcher cattle are quotable up to \$8.50 and possibly higher, although sales at \$8 and above are few, owing to the poor quality of the offerings.

There was an urgent demand for hogs, the fresh arrivals today numbering 2,586. All weights changed hands at \$11 per cwt. The receipt of hogs during the past week was smaller than the preceding week, showing a decrease of approximately 6,500, compared with the same week a year ago. Throw-out pigs were quoted downward from \$10.85, according to weight and quality. Ordinary sows cashed at \$8.75 with the general run of stags at \$5.50.

Today's supply of lambs was the largest of the present season, the combined arrivals at noon numbering 7,845 head. There was a broad shipping outlet and trade was active throughout the day. Good fat lambs were quoted at \$13.50, with some later sales as high as \$13.75. Seconds cleared largely at \$8@8.50. Culls and skips were quoted from \$4@6. Sheep held firm, handy fat ewes bringing \$5, with the heavy kinds around \$3. Bucks also topped at \$3. Plain and medium sheep sold up to \$2.50@3.

The general market closed strong at the prevailing prices.

The receipt of cattle, hogs and sheep has increased materially in the last few days.

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Union Stock Yards, Lafayette, Ind.

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M. C. Stock Yards, Detroit, Mich.

OMAHA.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Neb., June 28, 1922.

Cattle are still coming to market freely, 23,000 head for the first half of this week, and the month's receipts will be around 150,000 head, or by far the heaviest on record for the month of June. Demand holds up well, however, and although prices have fluctuated more or less of late, the market is in much the same position it was a week ago. Both packers and shippers are taking the choice weighty beefs freely and there is a good outlet right along for the prime yearlings, but on the general run of half fat cattle and yearlings the demand is slackening up and prices are somewhat lower than last week.

Strictly choice beefs are selling around \$9.00@9.60, with best of the yearlings at \$8.65@9.25. Bulk of all the cattle sell at a spread of \$8.50@9.15, and it is rather inferior stuff that has to sell under \$8.00. The market for cows and heifers has not changed a great deal, as comparatively little she stock is coming. Dry lot cows and heifers have held up fairly well, but all classes of buyers are punishing the grassy and half fat stuff so that the spread in values is very wide. Prime fed heifers are selling as high as \$8.00@8.50, and common canners as low as \$2.00@2.50. For the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock it is a \$6.00@7.00 market. Veal calves have developed quite a little strength, selling freely at \$4.00@9.00, and there is a good outlet for bulls, stags, etc., at \$3.75@7.00.

Hog prices are working toward lower levels, but buyers are having difficulty in forcing them down, notwithstanding the liberal receipts. Quality of the hogs continue very good and as there is free buying by both shippers and packers the liberal supplies are well cleaned up every day. Compared with a week ago the market is not over 15@20c lower and undertone is still healthy and firm. With over 14,000 hogs here today the market was just about steady. Top light weights brought \$10.25 as against \$10.40 on last Wednesday and bulk of all the hogs sold at \$9.60@10.10 as against \$9.50@10.35 a week ago.

Receipts of sheep and lambs have been of moderate proportions and under a broad demand prices have been working toward higher levels. Spring lambs are selling at \$11.00@13.50, yearlings at \$9.00@11.50, wethers at \$5.50@8.50 and ewes at \$2.50@6.00.

KANSAS CITY.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, June 28, 1922.

Last week's decline in prices reduced receipts in cattle this week and there was a general advance in prices. Grass fat steers which declined the most last week regained about half the loss, and choice prime fed cattle returned to the top level of the year. Choice to prime full fed steers are bringing \$9.00 to \$9.50, good to choice kinds \$8.50 to \$9.00, and short fed classes \$7.75 up. Most of the grass fat cattle offered were from South Texas in the quarantine division. They sold at \$5.50 to \$6.25, weights 950 to 1,125 pounds. Some Oklahoma grass fat steers brought \$6.00 to \$6.75 and Panhandle and Kansas grass steers \$6.25 to \$7.50. Fat cows are selling mostly at \$4.75 to \$5.70. Canner classes are bringing \$2.25 to \$3.00 and cutters \$3.00 to \$3.50. Full fed heifers are selling at \$7.50 to \$8.50, and short feds \$7.00 to \$7.50. Most of the grass fat heifers are bringing \$5.25 to \$6.50. Veal calves are up 50 cents with the top \$9.00.

After making a fair recovery late last week, the hog market turned down Monday, strengthened moderately Tuesday, and weakened again today. The net change compared with a week ago was 10 to 15 cents on medium and light weight hogs and a 25 to 35 cent decline in rough heavies and packing sows. The top price today was \$10.35, and bulk of sales \$9.90 to \$10.30. Pigs are selling up to \$10.35.

Sheep and lamb prices today were steady at Tuesday's advance and 25 to 75 cents higher than a week ago. Most of the advance has been in spring lambs. They are selling at \$12.00 to \$13.00 for the best, with fair to good kinds \$11.00 to \$11.75, and culls \$6.00 to \$6.50. Light weight ewes are bringing \$5.50 to \$6.00, with handy weight wethers \$6.50 to \$7.00.

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Reference: Live Stock, National Bank

ST. JOSEPH.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., June 27, 1922.

Cattle receipts for two days totaled around 3,500, which was about 1,500 less than for the same period last week, and 700 less than a year ago. With a decrease of supplies at all western points for the two days, the market here has shown a firm tone and prices on beef steers are fully 25c higher for the week to date. Monday's market held generally steady, but Tuesday values were fully 25c higher. Choice 1,422-lb. steers sold at \$9.75, the season's top, and also the highest price paid on the River to date this year. The good corn-fed kinds are becoming more scarce, and more half-fat and grassy kinds are showing up. Quality of offerings has been comparatively good the two days, with bulk of steers selling in a range of \$8.00@9.00. Several loads sold Tuesday from \$9.00@9.40. Very few western grassers have been marketed to date, a few south Texas selling \$5.50@6.50.

The market for butcher stock followed closely the trend of beef steers, showing an advance of fully 25c for two days. A few choice cows sold up to \$6.50, but bulk of fair to good cows sold in a range of \$4.25@5.50. Canners ranged down to \$2.25 and cutters largely \$3.00@4.00. Bulls show no change for the period, most sales

(Continued on page 40.)

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HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES quiet. No business is passing in big packer hides. Killers report moderate good inquiry for most all selections on the basis of last sales which bids are refused and $\frac{1}{2}$ c advance asked. Buyers hesitate to pay the appreciations. In the local small packer market one additional packer moved about 6,500 June hides, natives at $15\frac{1}{4}$ c brands at 13c and bulls at 11c. Another killer moved 2,500 May all weight cows and extreme native steers at 14c. Other small packer ask $15\frac{1}{2}$ c for June all weight native hides. Native steers quoted in big packer market at 17-17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; outside asked; Texas steers 16c paid and 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c asked; butts 16-16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Colorado 15-15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; branded cows quoted 14c last paid; heavy cows sold at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c as noted earlier in the week; light cows 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ c paid and bid and 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c asked; native bulls 12c last paid and nominal and branded bulls at 10c nominal.

COUNTRY HIDES—A strong situation presents itself in country hides. Weights 45 lbs. and up sold locally at the new price of 12c and extreme light hides topped 14c on a moderate amount of business. New business is slow of consummation as not all buyers are interested at these levels and most all dealers are talking the top notch prices. Recent trading was effected in buff weights at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c that figure being subsequently bid and refused. Local sellers refuse to consider anything less than 12c for buffs containing some grubs and 14c for extremes. Buff weights seem to be coming into better favor of late while extremes are not in as keen request. The spread in price between buffs and extremes, lately three cents a pound has been narrowed to two cents thus further substantiating the improvement in buff weights. The situation in the outside markets is especially firm in tone due to small offerings. A moderately good demand is reported for these fresh all weight country hides up to 11c Chicago basis, and sellers as a rule are talking higher. Most lots are held for a 12c market. Heavy steers here are quoted at 11-13c nominal; heavy cows and buffs quoted 12c paid for top quality; other stock quoted proportionately lower; extremes ranged at 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ -14c; inside is the general ideas of most buyers; branded country hides are quoted at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c flat basis; country packer branded hides range at 12-14c; bulls quoted up to 8c asked and paid for best description. Country packer bulls quoted at 10-11c paid; glue hides at 5-6c.

NORTHWESTERN HIDES quiet but quoted strong. All weight hides in Twin Cities and vicinity are quoted firm at 11c bid and up to 12c demanded with offerings limited. Quality at present is running about one fourth grubby. Heavy hides are quoted at 11-11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c asked and lights and held at 13-13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Most dealers are closely sold up. Bulls quoted at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8c; kipskins quoted 11-12c for quality and calf at 14-17c; outside for first salted descriptions. Horse hides \$3.50-3.75 flat fob.

CALFSKINS quiet. No additional movement noted in city calfskins. Last sales of local skins were at 18c. Collectors are talking a 20c market for the near future though most of them make no offerings. Collectors are bidding up for green skins and are paying up to 17c in some quarters. Packer calfskins continue quiet with late sales at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and nothing now offered but 20c tentatively talked as a basis. First salted Ohio city calfskins, heavy average offered at 18c and it is reported that similar skins sold at that figure of a little lighter average. Resalted outside skins quoted 15-17c; countries quoted 13-15c; deacons range at 90c-\$1.15 for quality; kipskins are still in good demand and small supply. First salted varieties are held up to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; buyers appear willing to pay up to 16c for good fresh re-

salted mixed city and country skins; straight countries quoted down to about 13c.

DRY HIDES—All weight butcher and fallen dry hides quoted 16-18c asked, due to strength in wet salted goods. Sales noted in originating markets on a 15c plane or approximately a 17c local basis.

HORSE HIDES steady. Holders generally talk firm for their meager holdings due to strength in beef hides. Fresh renderer heavy average stock quoted up to \$4.50 for business with more money talked; good mixed city and country renderers quoted at \$4.00 paid and nominal with holders talking sharp advances. Country lots quoted \$3.50-3.75 asked.

SHEEP PELTS quiet. No business passing in packer lambskins which are held at \$1.45-1.50; pullers talk a very weak situation and expect to secure large concessions when trading is resumed. Shearlings advanced to 85c today on a few cars of No. 1's with seconds at 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Dry pelts quoted 23-26c; bids at outside refused in the northwest. Sales in originating states at 25-26c; pickled skins \$2.75-5.00 doz.

HOGSKINS—Country run 15-30c; rejects half; strips 5c asked.

New York.

PACKER HIDES—No business is transpiring in the city slaughter situation. Prices asked are too high for tanners. Holdings are limited to June take-off and killers refuse to shade their views to make sales as yet as goods are hardly cured yet. Spread steers quoted 23@26c, outside asked; regular natives, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ @17c for business and up to 17c asked; butts, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c asked; Colorado, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; cows, 14@14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and bulls at 10@10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c asked.

SMALL PACKER HIDES—Business is limited in eastern small packer hides on account on small stocks and high prices. Late sales of May-June all weight steers and cows were effected at 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Steers alone are ranged at 15@16c paid and cows ranged at 13@14c. Bulls and brands are quoted at 10@11c nominal.

COUNTRY HIDES—A strong market continues in country hides, but business is somewhat restricted on account of lack of offerings as well as the high prices asked. They are therefore somewhat wary about following any further advances. Their views are top at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for best mid-west extremes, though some sales have been reported at 14c. Shippers continue to talk 14c and better. Western extremes are ranged at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ @14c, with sales recently at both prices. Southern extremes are quoted up to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c paid for best northerly sections and up to 14c now talked; far southern extremes are quoted down to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for country varieties. New England and similar extremes quoted at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @12 $\frac{3}{4}$ c flat. Buff weights are ranged at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @12c for best sectioned goods and range down to 10c for less desirable qualities. Car N. Y. extremes, few grubs sold, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

CALFSKINS—Considerable business has been transacted in New York City calfskins at a variety of prices, which have stiffened as the week progressed. Late business is reported at \$1.30@2.00@2.70 for three weight skins. Prior movement involved several cars of lights alone at \$1.25 and some also realized \$1.27 $\frac{1}{2}$. Medium and heavy weight skins sold at \$1.95@2.67 $\frac{1}{2}$; \$1.97 $\frac{1}{2}$ @2.67 $\frac{1}{2}$, and also at \$2.00@2.70 for both domestic and export account. Outside skins range at \$1.10@1.20 for cities; countries down to 80c on lights; untrimmed, 16@18c; kip, \$3.25@4.00. A car of N. Y. City lights alone sold \$1.30; bids, \$2.00@2.70 refused on heavies.

CHICAGO MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

The weekly review of meat trade conditions at Chicago by the United States Bureau of Markets is as follows:

With a fair demand for all kinds of

fresh meat and supplies well in line with the demand, last week's closing prices were generally well sustained throughout the week. Slight changes in veal and mutton prices are the only noticeable differences.

Medium and good steers of a more or less grassy quality, selling from \$12.50 to \$14.50, formed a good percentage of the offerings. Common steers, on which the demand was limited, were plentiful. Few choice steers were good enough to bring \$15.50, but sales at \$15 were not uncommon. Many good heifers were among the steer offerings. The she-stock supply carried good assortment, ranging from light grassy cows and heifers to heavy grain-fed cows. Offerings of canners and cutters were more liberal and were slow sellers, as the boners were very conservative buyers this week. Rounds and loins moved fairly well, while chucks and ribs moved slowly. Slightly better demand for bologna bulls sustained last week's closing prices throughout the week. A fair demand moved the kosher beef offerings at prices unchanged from a week ago.

The advance score on choice and medium calves early in the week was well sustained. Excessive offerings of common calves toward the week-end weakened prices some on this grade, causing a widening of price spread in order to reduce the week-end holding.

The spring lamb supply contained a limited number of choice, which ruled generally \$1 higher the forepart of the week, but later weakened to last week's closing figures. Prices on heavy lambs held generally steady with a week ago.

Normal supplies of mutton moved slowly at prices generally steady with a week ago, with the exception of a slight decline on the best grades, owing to the slow movement of hind-quarter cuts.

With moderate receipts of pork and a fairly steady demand, prices held generally steady throughout the week.

Compared with last Friday, steers, cows, bulls and lambs generally steady. Choice and medium calves steady to \$1 higher, with bottom of common calves \$2 lower and mutton steady to 50c lower. Pork loins, picnics and spareribs unchanged, shoulders 50c lower, top with a narrowing of price spread, Boston butts 50c to \$1 lower. There will be a good clearance of pork and lamb, and a light carryover of beef and veal.

CHICAGO HIDE QUOTATIONS.

Quotations on hides at Chicago for the week ending Friday, June 30, 1922, are as follows:

	Week end'g July 1, '22	Week end'g June 24, '22	Cor. week 1921
Packer Hides—	cents	cents	cents
Heavy native steers	17-17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17-17 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Heavy Texas steers	16-16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16-16 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Light Texas steers	15-15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15-15 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ex-light Texas steers	14-14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14-14 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Butt-branded steers	16-16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16-16 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Colorado steers	15-15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15-15 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Branded cows	14-14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14-14 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Heavy native cows	16-16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16-16 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Light native cows	15-15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15-15 $\frac{1}{2}$	12-12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Native bulls	2	12	12
Branded bulls	9-10	9-10	8

CANADIAN HOG MARKETS.

Sales of hogs at chief Canadian centers for the week ending June 22, 1922, are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture with top prices for selects, as compared to a week and a year ago:

	Sales— Week ending June 22, 1921	Same week ending June 15, 1921	Top price selects— Week ending June 22, 1921	Same week ending June 15, 1921
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	5,420	5,210	6,072	\$14.25 \$13.75 \$14.25
Montreal (P. St. Chs.)	2,104	2,530	1,365	15.00 14.50 15.00
Montreal (E. End)	745	1,126	922	15.00 14.50 15.00
Winnipeg	3,958	1,587	4,652	12.75 13.50 13.00
Calgary	1,755	908	1,780	12.50 11.75 12.10
Edmonton	452	351	958	11.75 11.00 12.00
Prince Albert	..	..	178	.. .. 12.25
Moose Jaw	..	..	..	.. .. ..

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

ICE NOTES.

The Field Packing Co., Louisville, Ky., is going to erect a new cold storage plant.

The Munn Griffon Co., Rocky Mount, N. C., is about to build a cold storage plant.

The Breckenridge Ice & Storage Co., Breckenridge, Tex., will shortly expend about \$15,000 on plant improvements.

The Denison Crystal Ice Co., Denison, Tex., will soon erect a new storage plant.

The Diamond Ice Co., Clarksburg, W. Va., will build a new ice plant in the near future.

The Williamson Ice & Cold Storage Co., Williamson, W. Va., is planning to enlarge its plant.

The Chamber of Commerce, Pensacola, Fla., is considering the erection of a cold storage plant at that point.

The Ballard-Martin Electric Ice Co., North and Macon streets, Fort Worth, Tex., will make additions to their plant in order to take care of increasing business.

The Porterville Farm Bureau, Porterville, Cal., is considering the establishment of a cold storage plant at that place.

The Logan Produce & Cold Storage Co., Logan, W. Va., has been incorporated with a capital of \$200,000 by LeRoy Webster, and others.

The Gresham Coal & Ice Co., 8141 S. Halsted street, Chicago, has been incorporated by Peter Schipwan, Gerritt and Harold Schipwan.

Jacob L. Rissman, Harry Levey and George Ecker, who have organized the

Ecker-Rissman Grain Elevator Co., are planning to erect a new ice plant on Rockwell street, south of 12th place, Chicago, and expect to start building this fall.

H. F. Allardt, manager of the Central Ice Co., Fresno, Cal., is considering the erection of an ice plant at Bakersfield, Cal.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

(Continued from page 36.)

countryward movement was light. Due to the narrow outlet for stockers and feeders, many thin and light fleshed steers were diverted into killer channels. Several leads of stockers averaging from 600 to 800 lbs. found country outlet at \$6.25 to 7.00 with a string of choice 800-lb. steers at 7.10. Demand for cheaper stuff was fairly urgent and several loads of ill bred stock went to the country at \$5.00 to 5.50.

The spread in hog prices also widened early in the week, due to liberal marketings of grassy sows of poor quality. Numerous loads of choice light hogs scored \$11.00 Thursday with the bulk of 170 to 230-lb. butchers going at \$10.85 to \$11.00. Some heavy butchers averaging 300 lbs. sold around \$10.60 to 10.65 with the bulk of all hogs selling at \$9.75 to 10.95. Packing sows were most numerous around \$9.25 to 9.75 with mixed butcher and packing grades at \$10.00 to 10.35.

Shrinkage in receipts of sheep and lambs and a fairly healthy dressed trade, aided by the fourth of July demand for lambs, were the principal factors in per-

mitting sellers to elevate prices during the week. In effort to keep prices down, packers took short sorts when making their purchases, buying the best lambs around \$13.00 to 13.25 at the high time. As compared with a week previous fat lambs and desirable fat yearlings Thursday stood 25 to 50c higher. The lamb supply was confined mostly to natives, only a few Idahos being offered, the best of these going at \$13.25. Cull natives cashed from \$6.50 to 7.50 with the bulk around \$7.00 to 7.25. Heavy sheep at \$4.00 to 6.50 Thursday were sharply higher than a week previous.

The supply of feeding and breeding sheep and lambs was light and although trading was of small volume, the market ruled strong to unevenly higher in sympathy with the upturn on killing classes.

ST. JOSEPH LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

(Continued from page 37.)

being recorded between \$3.50@4.50. Calves are 25@50c higher, choice veals selling today at \$7.50.

Hog receipts for two days totaled around 15,500, against 19,900 last week and 15,800 a year ago. With heavy receipts Monday the market ruled uneven, shippers filling orders around 10c lower, while packers were mostly 25c lower. Best hogs sold at \$10.30, and bulk of sales \$9.90@10.25. Tuesday's markets held steady to shippers, with packers quoted steady to 10c higher. The top was \$10.30, and bulk of sales \$10.00 to \$10.30.

Sheep receipts were light for two days and the market reacted to a higher level on all classes. Lambs advanced 50c, choice natives selling at \$12.75 Tuesday and Idahos \$13.00. Sheep show a gain of 50@75c, 100-lb. ewes selling up to \$5.00 Tuesday. Yearlings and wethers were scarce. A drove of Idaho feeders made \$11.25 Tuesday.

ST. PAUL.

(Reported by the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Minnesota Department of Agriculture.)
South St. Paul, Minn., June 28.

General conditions in the cattle market are becoming somewhat more stable after recent severe breaks. Prices during the past week have even recovered a little of recent losses and the market for the most part compared with a week ago is steady to 25c higher, with the exception of canners, which are under pressure from packer buyers and are selling weak to 25c lower.

Receipts of dry-feds are on the decrease and the better offerings of these are strong

BRINE SPRAY HEADS

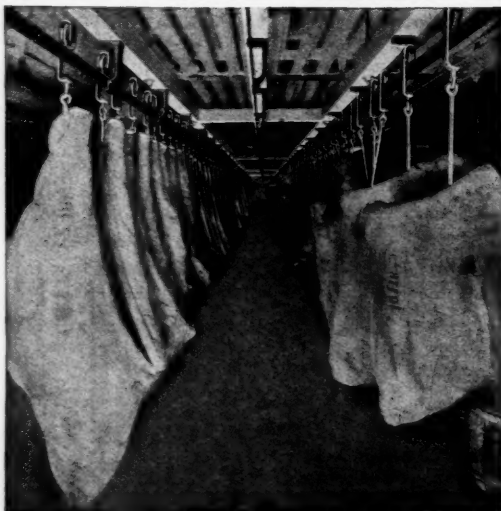


"Sprarite" Brine nozzles insure better distribution, uniform spray, and uninterrupted service—For these reasons they have been adopted as standard by most of the leading packers employing the Brine Spray System.

Write for Bulletin No. 5

BINKS SPRAY EQUIPMENT CO., 3126 CARROLL AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.
FORMERLY, STAR BRINE WORKS.

Service that Satisfies



Interior of a Sharp Freezer Room

United States Cold Storage Co. Pershing Rd. & Hoyne Ave. Chicago, Ill.
CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILROAD DELIVERY

In brief, this is the reason for the existence of this most modern and efficient cold storage plant.

When sending your products to us for storage you can depend on PROMPT ATTENTION, SATISFACTORY SERVICE and CHEERFUL CO-OPERATION.

Best facilities for handling your business.

REFRIGERATING ENGINEERS

We install the **NORWALK ICE MACHINE.** Write us for particulars.

ARCTIC COLD STORAGE CONSTRUCTION CO.

39 Cortlandt St.
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Packing House Specialists

CORK INSULATION



PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Booklet.

Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Co., 29th Street and Gray's Ferry Road
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SPECIFY BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA which, subject to prior sale, may be obtained from the following:

Atlanta—M. & M. Warehouse Co.
Baltimore—Werning, Moving, Hauling & Storage Co.; Frank R. Small, 619 Equitable Bldg.
Boston—G. W. Goerner, 40 Central St.
Buffalo—Central Supply Co.; Keystone Warehouse Co.
Chicago—Ernst O. Heinsdorf, Chemical Bldg.
Cleveland—Curtis Bros. Transfer Co.
Detroit—Brennan Truck Co.

El Paso—R. E. Huthstainer, 616 Mills Bldg.
Jacksonville—Jacksonville Whse. & Distributing Co.
Mexico, D. F.—Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
New York—Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co., 709 Sixth Ave.
Newark—American Oil & Supply Co.
New Orleans—O. E. Lewis Co., Inc., 638 Camp St.
Norfolk—Southgate Forwarding & Storage Co.
Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Co.

Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Duquesne Freight Station; Pennsylvania Brewers Supply Co., 168 Tenth St.
Providence—Edwin Knowles, 26 Custom House St.
Richmond—Bowman Transfer & Storage Co.
Rochester—Rochester Carting Co.
Savannah—Savannah Brokerage Co.
San Francisco—Maillard & Schmiedell.
Toledo—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.; G. H. Weddle & Co., 67 Walbridge Ave.
Washington—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.



Ingersoll-Rand
AMMONIA COMPRESSOR
IS USED IN THE VOGT
COMPRESSION SYSTEM

TO USERS OF REFRIGERATION

Your plant conditions demand either the Absorption or Compression type of refrigerating equipment. Let us aid you with our experience in selecting the machine which fits your requirements, assuring you the most efficient and economical service.

Vogt Refrigerating Equipment

Absorption — Compression
HENRY VOGT MACHINE CO.
INCORPORATED
Louisville, Ky.



MANUFACTURERS OF ICE AND REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT—DROP FORGED STEEL VALVES AND FITTINGS—WATER TURBINE AND HORIZONTAL RETURN TUBULAR BOILERS—OIL REFINERY EQUIPMENT.

BRANCH OFFICES
NEW YORK — CHICAGO
TULSA, DALLAS

to 25c higher than a week ago. Beef steers weighing better than 1,100 lbs. set a new top for the year to date in today's trade, when 27 head averaging 1,142 lbs. brought \$9.00. Choice yearling steers and heifers also sold in load lots in today's trade up to this price, with strictly choice kinds quotable somewhat higher. Beef steers sold for the most part from \$7.00@8.50, with the grass fat steers suitable for beef purposes at \$6.00@7.00.

A few dry-fed cows are selling from \$6.00@7.00, grass fat cows and heifers largely at \$4.00@5.50. Cannors sold from \$2.25@2.75, cutters on up to \$3.75, bologna bulls, \$3.50@4.25.

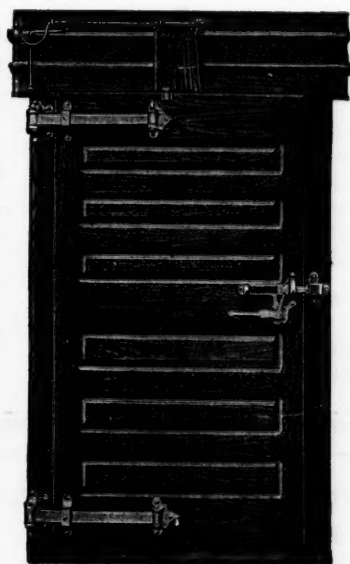
Veal calves are around 50c lower than a week ago, best lights selling at present from \$6.75@7.50, bulk \$6.75@7.00.

Receipts of cattle and calves show a big increase for June of this year compared with June last year.

Receipts of hogs for this week to date total about 34,000, compared with 29,800 a week ago and 26,000 a year ago. Not only are June receipts of hogs showing an increase of 25 per cent or more compared with last June but weights are unusually heavy on account of the liberal influx of packing sows. The average weight this week to date including today's run is about 275 lbs. or more, being the heaviest for the year to date. The market compared with a week ago shows declines of 50@75c on the average. Bulk of the good 170 to around 250-lb. hogs sold today from \$10.00@10.25 with a few up to \$10.40, while bulk of the heavy butchers and heavy mixed kinds, these averaging mostly over 300 lbs., sold from \$8.75@9.25 and odd lots of packing sows from \$7.50@8.50.

Trade in lambs has been featured by a sharp advance of 75c@\$1.00 during the past week, bulk of the better grade native lambs selling today at \$12.25@12.50, with a few seconds down to \$7.00. Ewes are closing 50c@\$1.00 higher than a week ago, better grades of native ewes selling today from \$3.00@6.00, heaviest kinds going at the former price.

If you need a good man, watch the "Wanted" page.



JAMISON'S STANDARD TRACK DOOR

A powerfully constructed, thoroughly insulated Cold Storage Door for Packing Houses, Abattoirs and all plants where overhead rails are in use.

May we send you catalog 10?

Jamison Cold Storage Door Co.

Formerly
Jones Cold Storage Door Co.
Hagerstown, Maryland U. S. A.

Cold Storage Insulation

All Kinds of Refrigerator Construction

JOHN R. LIVEZEY

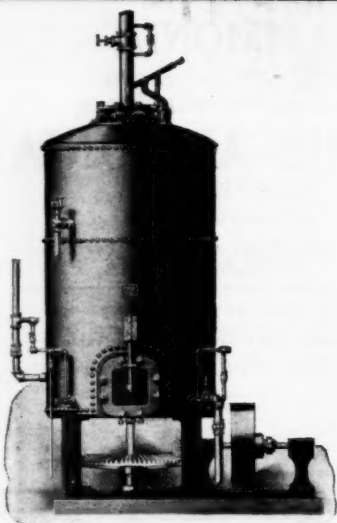
Glenwood Avenue
West of 22nd St.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Freezer and Cooler Rooms for the Meat and Provision Trade

Specialists in **CORK INSULATION** Details and Specifications on request

39 Cortlandt St. **Morrow Insulating Co., Inc.** NEW YORK



The Acme Combination Sanitary Rendering and Drying Machine

The inner shell is corrugated which eliminates staybolts.

The bottom heads are reinforced by special construction which prevents sagging.

The most efficient equipment on the market.

WRITE FOR BULLETIN No. 3

The Acme Engineering Co.

201 Beckel Bldg.,

Dayton, Ohio



Tank house, Abattoir, Packing plant

Odors eliminated and 12% ammonia tankage

are but two results of the MacLachlan Process (patented). It saves time and money in the cooking and drying of tankage, makes your plant absolutely sanitary, gives you a greater grease production with less free fatty acid, and effects operating economies that pay for the installation many times over.

Write for details. Our engineering advice is free.

MACLACHLAN REDUCTION PROCESS COMPANY, Inc.
40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Economically Operated Power Lard Rendering Tank Gas-fired



Construction the best. Inside tank of heavy sheet steel, thoroughly tinned. All seams welded. Motor or belt drive. Made in sizes to meet your needs.

C. Doering & Son, Inc.
1383 Lake St. CHICAGO

Turn Your By-Products Into Big Profits With "America's Famous Crusher"



by crushing your Beef Scraps, Tankage, Dry Bones, Green Bones, Junk Bones, etc. Gruendler Ball Bearing Crushers are reducing overhead expense at such plants as Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Wilson & Co., and many others throughout the world.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE

Gruendler Crushers are built in any size to meet your particular requirements. Write today for further information.

Gruendler Patent Crusher and Pulverizer Company, 932 N. Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.

EMIL KOHN, Inc. NEW YORK, N. Y.

Ship us a small Consignment and see how much better you can do. Results Talk! Information gladly furnished.

Calfskins

Office and Warehouse:
337 to 347 East 44th Street

PACKERS' WELFARE WORK.

(Continued from page 21.)

improvement of housing, a community hospital, adequate health facilities, recreation clubs for men, and programs of Americanization, are being studied with a view to action as rapidly as practical solutions are found.

Industries which have been successful in the use of money set aside for philanthropy have exhibited the same degree of success in the use of money set aside for philanthropic purposes. To contribute money to a worthy community enterprise is a matter of careful deliberation. This is a responsibility which the Clearing House has been increasingly successful in discharging. Every gift of money has involved the same caution as if it were an investment in a business enterprise. Community activities have been encouraged and stimulated to greater efficiency. The industries have been brought face to face with the most important social problems. Efficient giving according to just standards has been the guiding principle.

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

POINTS OF GOOD BOILERS.

Every packer is interested in the important things to be considered in purchasing boilers, especially water tube boilers. While some buyers consider only initial cost, others buy boilers only with which they have had experience. A few give thought to the cost of producing steam. But the scientific buyer today weighs carefully the following requirements before making a purchase: Adaptability, safety, efficiency, accessibility, maintenance and durability.

With the idea of bringing these requirements to the attention of users of boilers the Henry Vogt Machine Co., Louisville, Ky., has issued a catalog that analyzes these matters which must be considered in buying boilers.

One feature of this service book, which is of special interest, is the use for illustration of reproductions of blue print elevations of typical boiler houses, showing the exact relation of the boilers in well arranged houses to the other factors such as the coal bunkers, steam main feed water heater, blow off tank, breeching, and ash conveyors.

Another feature of the book is a table covering in a comprehensive way saturated steam pressures which will repay careful study. This table shows vacuum inches of mercury, the absolute pressure in pounds, the temperature in degrees, F. t., heat of the liquid h. or q., total heat of steam, H., latent heat of evap., L. or r., Sp. Vol. cu. ft. per pound v. or s., density pounds per cu. ft. 1/v, entropy water, n. or L., and entropy evap., T. or r.

All through the booklet are excellent hints on the points to be looked for in good boilers.

A NEW SAUSAGE FACTORY.

A complete modern sausage factory is being installed for James & James, Port Henry, N. Y. The entire equipment consisting of Brecht Crescent silent cutters, choppers, pneumatic stuffers, kettles, carriers, and one 6-ton Brecht refrigerating plant, is being installed by the Brecht Company of St. Louis and New York.

WORK OF MARGARIN INSTITUTE.

(Continued from page 22.)

into the libraries of farm papers and farm journals; into the libraries of the officers of the 2,000 associations of farmers in the United States.

These booklets and bulletins should also go to dietitians, and to city, state, and federal public health and food officials. There would then be no excuse for anybody connected with any of these agencies to misrepresent margarin in any particular. These individuals are those to whom the public generally looks for information and guidance in all matters relating to food-stuffs and food values.

Mr. J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, in the April 20, 1922, issue of the federation's weekly news letter, is quoted as saying: "Many farm agricultural commodities are produced in surplus and we must meet world markets. This is particularly true of cotton, corn, wheat, and vegetable oils." Wheat, corn and cotton products produce

beef fat and hog fat, milk and butter and vegetable oil.

These products are marketed in part as oleomargarine. We are therefore helping the farmers and stockmen of America market their products; consequently, we are an important link in the chain of our economic system. The farmers and legislators should be told about it just as the Institute has attempted to do by means of its bulletin, No. 3.

Use of Customary Media.

After basic information of the kind just outlined has been prepared and circulated as indicated, and after the quality and methods of marketing of the product shall have been made satisfactory, the Institute can then with sane judgment put into effect an oleomargarine advertising campaign through the customary channels. Funds for meeting the expenses of such a campaign can be raised by an assessment of 1/2 cent per pound of your tonnage, or in some other manner.

If a general advertising campaign meets with success and stirs up the public to a renewed consideration and use of the product, it will naturally, if properly conducted, bring about a very general inquiry on the part of the thinking public concerning the product and its value as a foodstuff. The answer to such an inquiry should be given by the oleomargarine industry itself in the form of the booklet and bulletins to which I have referred rather than by the enemies of our product through the paragraphs which they have already caused to be incorporated in scores of books on agriculture which notoriously misrepresent it.

In connection with this general advertising campaign, or separate and apart from it, it seems to me the Institute should make some moving-picture films showing every important ingredient of margarin and every essential step in the manufacture of it and exhibit such films daily wherever they are most needed, where boycotts have been established, in schools, at county and state fairs, at conventions, in theaters, and everywhere wherever crowds are gathered together. For carrying out such a program, the Institute can appoint from its membership a real live publicity committee.

Such a campaign in whole or in part should move the margarin curve up a few more notches.

Useless and Unfair Laws.

It is unnecessary to argue that the margarin laws in this country and the rules and regulations for their enforcement operate to decrease the production and consumption of margarin. That is common knowledge. It is not even contradicted by our enemies. They were made for that purpose. An effort to effect a repeal of such laws and to have substituted therefor reasonable statutes for the regulation of our industry should undoubtedly be considered one of the major pieces of the work of the Institute.

I have heard men in the industry frequently remark that it is useless to attempt to get any relief from these unjust laws. They tell me that the industry has been trying for thirty years to get such relief and without success. Nobody apparently has the heart to make another effort. But is it a hopeless case? I do not think so.

The Institute recently went before the Joint Agricultural Committee of New York and asked for a repeal of the law with reference to seals and indentations of prints of margarin. It was repealed. The Institute asked the Maryland Legislature not to enact into law the two vicious margarin bills introduced at the request of the National Dairy Union, the National Dairy Council, the Dairy Association of

Maryland, the Maryland Agricultural College, the Maryland Board of Agriculture and others. The bills were killed.

How to Change Conditions.

Is our case such a hopeless one? Not at all. It depends upon what we ask for, how we ask for it, through whom we ask for it, on the one hand, and upon the extent of class interest and selfishness of the legislative body, on the other hand.

It is common knowledge that the selfish enemies of margarin are planning to go to the legislatures in many States next winter in an effort to put the Pennsylvania margarin tax law on the statute books of as many States as possible. The purpose of that measure, according to one of their own representatives in Washington, as he recently said of the Maryland bills, is to kill the oleomargarine business in those States.

If the Institute can get relief from these wicked State and Federal laws and regulations, it will decrease the cost of doing business and thus lower the price of margarin. That will tend to move up the margarin curve another notch or two.

Individual Members' Interests.

The Institute should continue to look after the interests of its individual members in connection with the enforcement of State and Federal margarin laws and regulations just as it has been trying to do for the last two years. The interest of the individual member in this sort of connection is not infrequently the interest of the Institute as a whole. His interest may be one of manufacture, sale, or the labeling of a brand of oleomargarine, and it may involve some fundamental principle of general food control as well as general margarin control.

Butter Laws.

What shall be the policy of the Institute toward butter? Shall we forget it, so to speak, leave it out of our consideration, treat it as if it did not exist, never try to have it regulated? Or shall we treat it as a competitor of our product, and see to it that it is sanely regulated by laws that are sanely and impartially enforced.

You know that much of the butter on the market is nasty, filthy, and dangerous to the public health of the nation. Every food official in America knows it. Our product, safe, pure, wholesome, must compete with such butter labeled as fancy creamery butter. Made from renovated rotten cream and colored to conceal its inferiority, such butter is in violation of the food laws of every State in the Union and of the Federal Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906. No food official has ever tried to stop it, not even Dr. Wiley has ever raised his loud voice in so much as a whisper against it. The butter crowd has not hesitated to ask legislative bodies to protect itself against us. It has not hesitated to ask legislative bodies to sand-bag us with class legislation. And their requests have frequently been granted.

HIGHEST QUALITY-LOWEST PRICE

INK
MEAT BRANDING
INK

HAY INK MFG. CO.
826-13th. St. Washington, D.C.

Chicago Section

E. E. Nott of P. Burns & Co., Calgary, Alta., spent a few days in Chicago recently.

M. L. Stratton of the L. M. Stratton Co., Memphis, Tenn., was a visitor in Chicago.

Fred Dold of the Dold Packing Co., Wichita, Kans., was in Chicago this week.

James G. Cownie of the Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y., was in Chicago this week.

E. M. Doane of George A. Hormel & Co., Austin, Minn., was in Chicago during the last few days.

R. E. Paine, president of the Houston Packing Co., Houston, Tex., was in Chicago this week.

President John A. Hawkinson of Allied Packers, Inc., left this week for a month's trip to California.

H. C. Dicks of the Cleveland Provision Co., Cleveland, O., spent a day or two in Chicago this week.

N. T. McLean of the Harris Abattoir Co., Toronto, Canada, was in Chicago on a short visit during the week.

John Hall's definition of an optimist is a sick man learning to play a harp, while the pessimist is a sick man learning to shovel coal. Next!

The popular Miss Mazie Grupp, of the staff of the Institute of American Meat Packers, returned last week from a vacation trip to California.

Packers' purchases of livestock at Chicago for the first four days of this week totaled 36,084 cattle, 9,937 calves, 89,218 hogs, and 27,023 sheep.

Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, June 24, 1922, for shipment sold out, ranged from 8.00 to 16.00 cents per pound, average 12.57 cents per pound.

Thomas E. Wilson, president of Wilson & Company, has been elected president of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Auxiliary Association, which is being formed to urge the St. Lawrence waterway project.

L. H. Guthery, president of the Marion Packing Co., Marion, O., and a neighbor of President Warren G. Harding, was a visitor in Chicago this week.

Gustav Bischoff, vice-president and general manager of the St. Louis Independent Packing Co., and a director of the Institute of American Meat Packers, was in Chicago this week.

E. S. La Bart, advertising and publicity director for Wilson & Company, returned last week with Mrs. La Bart from a several months' tour of the Far West, much of the time being spent in California looking after Wilson interests.

T. E. Hanley is back on the job after going through a long siege of sickness. His new offices will be located at 820 Exchange avenue, where he will continue his general brokerage business in packing-house products, supplies and equipment and sausage casings, under the name of T. E. Hanley Casing Co. Mr. Hanley formerly handled the sales of sausage and casings for some of the big packers.

Provision shipments from Chicago for the week ending Saturday, June 24, 1922, with comparisons, are as follows:

	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
Cured meats	12,539,000	13,041,000	19,851,000
Lard	7,218,000	7,674,000	7,629,000
Fresh meats	25,935,000	26,504,000	27,807,000
Pork	5,980	5,380	8,652
Canned meats	17,438	17,500	30,390

Receipts for the week: Cured meats, 797,000 lbs.; fresh meats, 8,417,000 lbs.; lard, 3,404,000 lbs.

One of the most effective and realistic advertisements ever appearing in a magazine was that on the back cover of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER last week, showing M. G. Midaugh, head of Swift & Company's branch house department, standing on the bank of an island in Vermillion Lake, Minnesota, with a frying-pan in his hand, about to make a meal of Premium bacon and Brookfield eggs. It must have been breakfast, for though M. G. M. is a loyal Swift man, he is also somewhat of a fisherman.

THIS WAS NOT DOC FORBES.

There were some men in a country store arguing on what bovine virus was, and none seemed to know. A doctor entered, and one of the farmers said, "Here's a man who can tell us," and he added, "Doc, what is bovine virus?" The doctor replied, "It was named after the discoverer, a French

chemist, by the name of George H. Bovine." "There," said the farmer, "I knew we would get it right if we consulted the doctor!"

CHICAGO HOG PURCHASES.

Purchases of hogs by Chicago packers for the week ending Thursday, June 29, 1922, with comparisons, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

	Week ending June 29, 1922.	Previous week.	Cor.
Armour & Co.	13,100	16,000	13,656
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	6,900	8,600	7,099
Swift & Co.	12,300	13,700	12,277
G. H. Hammond & Co.	7,300	7,000	7,285
Morris & Co.	12,500	11,400	9,109
Wilson & Co.	10,800	11,400	7,700
Boyd-Lunham & Co.	7,800	7,200	8,280
Western Pkg. & Prov. Co.	13,200	13,300	17,200
Roberts & Oake	6,400	5,000	6,645
Miller & Hart	4,700	5,900	5,721
Independent Packing Co.	5,700	6,800	6,294
Brennan Packing Co.	6,000	5,800	5,300
Wm. Davies Co.	5,300	4,000	6,200
Others	8,000	6,500	5,900
Total	120,000	122,000	115,716

NATIONAL PRODUCERS' MANAGER.

At the last meeting of the board of directors of the National Livestock Producers' Association, F. M. Simpson was appointed general manager. Mr. Simpson will have supervision of the offices of the national association, will oversee the establishment of new commission companies at various terminals, and, in general, carry out the policies determined by the directors. This action makes permanent a temporary arrangement which has been in force for several months. Mr. Simpson has acted as the agent of the national association in helping to establish the co-operatives at East St. Louis and at Indianapolis.

CHICAGO PORK QUOTATIONS.

Wholesale prices of cured pork and pork products, per 100 pounds, for the week ending June 16, 1922, with comparisons, are quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Markets, as follows, at Chicago:

	June 16.	June 9.	May 19.
Hams, smoked,			
14-16 average	\$27.00-30.50	\$28.50-30.50	\$28.00-30.50
Hams, fancy,			
14-16 average	30.00-32.50	31.00-33.00	31.00-33.00
Picnics, smoked,			
4-8 average	16.75-19.00	16.75-18.50	16.00-18.00
Bacon, breakfast,			
6-8 average	26.00-26.50	26.00-27.00	25.00-26.50
Bacon, fancy,			
6-8 average	32.00-35.00	35.00-36.00	32.00-35.00
Bellies, D. S., 14-			
16 average	16.00-16.90	16.00-16.75	15.75-16.50
Backs, D. S., 14-			
16 average	12.00-12.90	12.00-12.50	11.75-12.75
Pure lard, tierces	12.50-14.00	12.50-14.00	12.50-14.00
Compound lard, tierces	12.75-14.00	12.75-14.00	12.75-14.00

H. P. Henschien R. J. McLaren
HENSCHEN & McLAREN
Architects
1637 Prairie Ave. Chicago, Ill.
PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE
CONSTRUCTION

Fred J. Anders Chas. H. Reimers
Anders & Reimers
ARCHITECTS
ENGINEERS
314 Erie Bldg. Packing House
Cleveland, O. Specialists

M. P. BURT & COMPANY
Engineers & Architects
Packinghouse and Cold Storage Designing—
Consultation on Power and Operating Costs,
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perience. Lower Construction Cost. Higher
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Provisions, Oils, Greases & Tallow
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Frank D. Chase, Inc.
Architects & Engineers
Layout and design of
economical and effi-
cient packing and cold
storage plants
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PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.
WILLIAM H. KNEHANS, Chief Engineer
ABATTOIR PACKING AND COLD STORAGE PLANTS
Manhattan Building, Chicago, Ill. Cable Address, Pacarco

THE STOCKYARDS IN POETRY.

"The Stockyards," a poem written by J. C. Squire and published in the last number of the London Mercury, of which he is the editor, has attracted a great deal of notice, both in the United States and in England. Mr. Squire pictures in a dramatic way the cattle-killing and hog-killing operations in the packinghouses, and dwells at length on the odors that hang over the stockyards and Chicago, grossly exaggerating these features of the meat packing industry in the city and ignoring other features altogether which might demonstrate the efficiency of the industry.

The onesidedness of the picture as drawn by Mr. Squire was made the occasion of a reply in verse by "Gene" Morgan of Swift & Company, which is worth reproducing.

Say, boy! Where does our lime-fed cousin
From Piccadilly
Get that stuff? Wot's the big idea
O' puttin' the heart o' Chicago, which is the
Stockyards, on the griddle? I'll lay a 60 to 1 shot
With Jim O'Leary that this Squire squidge
Never pulled out the stopper
For a good smell o' darkest Whitechapel
An' then said: "How deuced fragrant, don'tcherknow?"

But I know London, 'cause I been there when I
was in
O. D. An' I'll say this for Chi:
We got more bathtubs in this burg than London has
Tea kettles. An' as for our breezes, let's drop the
Stockyards
Sou'wester for a minute, an' consider the whistle
Off the lake. A little puff o' Lake Michigan over
London
Would make it cleaner than it's been since the first
bus driver
Got down in Trafalgar square
To shovel fog.

Does our hammer-artist friend remember
The late Quarrel, when Tommy Atkins
Went a long, long way from Tipperary,
With a can of bully beef from Chicago
In his kit bag?
If it hadn't been for the nawsty, beastly Chicago
Stockyards,
Workin' overtime, stickin' pigs
An' bumpin' steers between the hatracks
An' cannin' cowflesh by the ton, an' sometimes,
perhap,
Smellin' to heaven,
Maybe the brave British battalions wouldn't have
went
Where they went, an' stuck where they dug in.
A side o' beef from Chicago put more heart in the
Tomnies
Than a thousand tots o' rum.
I'll never forget
When I was in the Blackhawk division,
An' a Polish pig sticker from back o' the yards
Was in our bay'net class.
A sergeant o' the London rifles was teacher, sayin':
"In-out! Ugh! Jab Jerry in the bloomin' tummy
An' pull out thirty yards
Of intestines!"
The pig sticker turned dirty white, an' sighed for
home
An' mother, an' the peaceful killin' pen.

The Stockyards may not be beautiful,
An' most Chicago folks ain't never seen it, or even
Nosed. But, say,
I'll back the Janes o' Packingtown
Against the wenches o' any ward in London you kin
name.

There's one little gal in pertic'lar I have in mind.
Born an' raised in the Stockyards. She has Venus
Backed off the rear platform. Her complexion ain't
Synthetic—it's real. She's peaches an' cream
An' blood sausage. She's had her hair bobbed
At a 47th street hobbeteria, an' I tell you she's
class
From her French-heeled O-Chess to the curlin' iron
burns
On her neck. She's in touch with the styles
Like a viretapper's in touch with next day's han-
dicap.
She uncreels or shortens her skirt; it's like a ther-
mometer
On the Paris styles. She has her nails polished
Twice a week at the cannin' factory where she
works.

Her label's Rose—an' that's what she is:
A Rose o' the Stockyards. No sweeter ever grew
In the king of England's garden. You oughta watch
us cuddle
At White City dance hall, an' O boy! but she's
pertic'lar
Who she goes steppin' with. Get me?
But, say, I gotta hurry,
'Cause Rose is waitin' for me now. Although
I love my Stockyards breeze, I don't want
To get the air. See?

LARD EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

Exports of lard from New York from June 1 to June 27, 1922, according to un-official reports were 29,760,000 lbs.; tal-low, 2,245,200 lbs.; greases 1,437,800 lbs., and stearine, 250,400 lbs.



FOSTER BROS. Chicago Pattern Beef Splitter

is one of the most popular styles in use today. Well balanced, correctly designed, and of the proper weight to cut through a carcass with minimum effort. Round or flat wood handles or marlin wrapped handles if you prefer. Made in sizes from 12 inch to 14 inch. We make all kinds and sizes of splitters, one for every use.

Your supply house handles them.

THE BRAND IS FOSTER BROS.

JOHN CHATILLON & SON

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5-99 Cliff Street

New York City, N. Y.

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed fresh meats were quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Markets at Chicago and three Eastern markets on Thursday, June 29, 1922, as follows:

	CHICAGO.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	PHILA.
Fresh Beef—				
STEERS:				
Choice	\$15.00@15.50	\$15.50@	\$15.00@16.00	\$.....@
Good	14.00@14.50	14.50@15.00	14.00@15.00	14.50@15.50
Medium	12.50@13.50	14.00@14.50	12.50@13.00	14.00@14.50
Common	11.50@12.50	13.00@14.00	11.00@12.00	10.00@12.50
COWS:				
Good	12.00@12.50	12.00@12.50	11.50@12.00	12.00@12.50
Medium	11.00@11.50	11.00@12.00	10.50@11.00	11.00@11.50
Common	9.00@10.00	9.00@11.00	9.50@10.00	8.00@10.00
BULLS:				
Good	.....@	10.00@@@
Medium	.....@	8.00@ 9.00	8.00@ 9.00@
Common	7.00@ 7.25	.....@	7.00@ 7.50@
Fresh Veal—				
Choice	15.00@17.00	.....@	15.00@16.00@
Good	14.00@15.00	.....@	12.00@14.00	14.00@15.00
Medium	13.00@14.00	12.00@13.00	10.00@12.00	12.00@13.00
Common	10.00@12.00	10.00@12.00	8.00@10.00	8.00@11.00
Fresh Lamb and Mutton—				
LAMBS:				
Spring	23.00@27.00	20.00@27.00	24.00@27.00	20.00@28.00
Choice	23.00@25.00	25.00@26.00	24.00@25.00	27.00@28.00
Good	21.00@23.00	23.00@25.00	18.00@20.00	25.00@26.00
Medium	20.00@21.00	16.00@20.00	16.00@18.00	20.00@22.00
Common	15.00@18.00	12.00@14.00	12.00@14.00	15.00@20.00
.....ARLINGS:				
Good@@@@
Medium@@@@
Common@@@@
MUTTON:				
Good	13.00@14.50	13.00@15.00	14.00@16.00	14.00@16.00
Medium	10.00@12.00	10.00@13.00	10.00@12.00	11.00@13.00
Common	6.00@ 8.00	8.00@10.00	8.00@10.00	8.00@10.00
Fresh Pork Cuts—				
LOINS:				
8-10 lb. average	19.00@20.00	19.00@20.00	21.00@22.00	19.00@21.00
10-12 lb. average	17.50@18.50	18.00@19.00	20.00@21.00	18.00@20.00
12-14 lb. average	16.50@17.00	17.00@18.00	19.00@20.00	17.00@18.00
14-16 lb. average	15.50@16.00	16.00@17.00	18.00@19.00	15.00@16.00
16 lb. over	14.00@15.00	15.00@	16.00@18.00	13.50@15.00
SHOULDERS:				
Plain@@@@
Skinned	13.50@14.00	.....@	14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00
PICNICS:				
4-6 lb. average	14.50@15.00	16.00@16.50	.....@	14.00@15.00
6-8 lb. average	13.50@14.00	15.50@16.00	14.00@15.00@
BUTTS:				
Boneless@@@@
Boston style	15.00@16.50@	17.00@18.00	16.00@17.00

*Veal prices include "hide on" at Chicago and New York.

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in car lots f. o. b. California
or less than car lots at Chicago or Pittsburgh

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Frank Biggio & Sons

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Pittsburgh—2002 Pike St. Phone Grant 1727

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 19.....	23,490	3,824	54,623	15,977
Tuesday, June 20.....	8,802	3,461	27,040	11,100
Wednesday, June 21.....	12,292	1,711	22,222	13,571
Thursday, June 22.....	9,784	4,513	33,993	11,009
Friday, June 23.....	3,593	823	30,387	8,807
Saturday, June 24.....	500	100	6,000	5,000
Total for week.....	58,401	14,432	174,206	64,564
Previous week.....	62,990	20,355	170,854	73,171
Year ago.....	54,137	15,278	171,507	72,858
Two years ago.....	54,363	17,549	168,070	55,979

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 19.....	5,429	92	11,982	2,112
Tuesday, June 20.....	3,482	179	4,960	1,435
Wednesday, June 21.....	4,539	300	2,159	3,253
Thursday, June 22.....	1,791	7,394	1,113	500
Friday, June 23.....	500	1,500	500	500
Saturday, June 24.....	500	1,500	500	500
Total for week.....	19,353	480	33,238	8,413
Previous week.....	17,634	382	19,908	8,329
Year ago.....	17,063	372	31,102	5,122
Two years ago.....	24,064	267	49,746	9,173

Receipts at Chicago for the year to June 24, 1922, with comparisons:

	1922.	1921.
Cattle.....	1,402,524	1,339,455
Calves.....	423,048	412,205
Hogs.....	3,975,721	4,143,834
Sheep.....	1,741,007	2,136,188

Total receipts of hogs at eleven markets:

	Week.	Year to date.
Week ending June 24.....	836,000	14,110,000
Previous week.....	629,000	
Cor. week, 1921.....	606,000	15,115,000
Cor. week, 1920.....	588,000	15,773,000
Cor. week, 1919.....	612,000	17,757,000
Cor. week, 1918.....	534,000	16,620,000
Cor. week, 1917.....	322,000	14,747,000
Cor. week, 1916.....	483,000	15,707,000
Cor. week, 1915.....	535,000	14,471,000
Cor. week, 1914.....	451,000	12,256,000

Combined receipts at seven points for week ending June 24, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending June 24.....	193,000	529,000	153,000
Previous week.....	183,000	510,000	181,000
1921.....	183,000	474,000	182,000
1920.....	184,000	461,000	144,000
1919.....	169,000	497,000	206,000
1918.....	159,000	432,000	198,000
1917.....	198,000	417,000	175,000
1916.....	139,000	395,000	194,000
1915.....	124,000	418,000	167,000
1914.....	120,000	341,000	202,000

Combined receipts at seven markets for year to June 24, 1922, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1922.....	4,190,000	11,545,000	4,298,000
1921.....	3,965,000	11,864,000	5,153,000
1920.....	4,786,000	12,866,000	4,032,000
1919.....	4,781,000	14,732,000	4,542,000
1918.....	3,750,000	13,541,000	4,043,000
1917.....	4,356,000	12,236,000	4,283,000
1916.....	3,559,000	13,112,000	4,542,000
1915.....	3,083,000	11,074,000	4,360,000

Chicago packers hog slaughter for week ending June 24, 1922:

Armour & Co.....	16,100
Anglo-American.....	8,300
Swift & Co.....	3,100
Hammond Co.....	7,300
Morris & Co.....	17,000
Wilson & Co.....	15,400
Boyd-Lunham.....	7,600
Western Packing Co.....	14,800
Roberts & Onke.....	6,100
Miller & Hart.....	6,000
Independent Packing Co.....	7,100
Brennan Packing Co.....	6,300
Wm. Davies Co.....	4,200
Others.....	16,000
Total.....	135,300
Previous week.....	161,100
Year ago.....	148,300
Two years ago.....	127,300
Three years ago.....	149,300

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lamb.
Week ending June 24.....	\$ 8.90	\$10.35	\$ 6.60	\$12.25
Previous week.....	8.90	10.35	6.75	11.35
Cor. week, 1921.....	8.05	8.45	4.85	11.85
Cor. week, 1920.....	15.35	15.15	7.85	14.85
Cor. week, 1919.....	13.65	20.50	8.75	12.25
Cor. week, 1918.....	16.00	16.55	12.00	16.25
Cor. week, 1917.....	12.15	15.15	9.85	14.40
Cor. week, 1916.....	9.65	9.80	7.25	9.00
Cor. week, 1915.....	9.20	7.60	6.10	8.50
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.75	8.35	5.25	8.80
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.00	8.80	4.25	7.10
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.85	7.40	4.15	7.25
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.30	6.65	4.10	6.35

Average, 1911-1921.....\$10.45 \$11.35 \$ 6.75 \$10.55

Prices at Chicago, Thursday, June 29, 1922:

CATTLE.

Beef Steers:	
Med. and heavy wt. (1,100 lbs. up).....	
Choice and prime.....	\$ 9.60@10.20
Good.....	8.90@ 9.60
Medium.....	8.15@ 8.90
Common.....	7.00@ 8.15
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down).....	
Choice and prime.....	9.40@10.00
Good.....	8.75@ 9.40
Medium.....	8.00@ 8.75
Common.....	6.85@ 8.00

Butcher Cattle:	
Heifers, common choice.....	5.50@ 6.60
Cows, common choice.....	4.00@ 7.50
Bulls, Bologna and beef.....	4.25@ 6.50

Canners and Cutters:	
Cows and heifers.....	2.75@ 4.00
Canner steers.....	3.75@ 5.00

Veal Calves:	
Light and med. weight, med. good and choice.....	7.25@ 9.00
Heavy weight, common-choice.....	4.00@ 7.50

Feeder Steers:	
Common-choice (1,000 lbs. up).....	5.65@ 7.75
Common-choice (750-1,000 lbs.).....	5.65@ 7.75

HOGS.

Top.....	\$11.00
Bulk of sales.....	9.75@10.75
Heavy weight (250 lbs. up), med. choice.....	10.50@10.75
Med. weight (200-250 lbs.), med. choice.....	10.70@10.90
Light weight (150-200 lbs.), com. choice.....	10.90@10.95
Light lights (130-150 lbs.), com. choice.....	10.40@10.90
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth.....	9.30@ 9.85
Packing sows (200 lbs. up), rough.....	9.00@ 9.40
Killing pigs (130 lbs. down), med. choice.....	9.00@10.50

SHEEP.*

Lambs (84 lbs. down), medium prime.....	\$12.00@13.40
Culls and common.....	6.50@11.50
Yearling wethers.....	8.75@11.75
Wethers, medium prime.....	5.25@ 8.50
Ewes, medium choice.....	3.50@ 7.40
Culls and common.....	1.50@ 3.50
Breeding ewes.....	5.25@11.25
Feeding lambs, medium choice.....	11.00@12.30

*Effective June 15, new crop lambs are classified as lambs, and lambs dropped in spring of 1921 as yearlings.

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1922.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.).....				
July.....	\$11.42½	\$11.42½	\$11.37½	\$11.37½
Sept.....	11.72½	11.72½	11.65	11.65
RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose).....				
July.....	12.20	12.20	12.07½	12.07½
Sept.....			11.92½	11.92½

MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1922.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.).....				
July.....	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.32½
Sept.....	11.62½	11.62½	11.55	11.62½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose).....				
July.....	11.97½	12.00	11.82½	11.90
Sept.....	11.80	11.85	11.60	11.80

TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1922.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.).....				
July.....	11.35	11.40	11.35	11.37½
Sept.....	11.65	11.67½	11.65	11.67½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose).....				
July.....				11.95
Sept.....				11.85

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1922.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.).....				
July.....	11.35	11.35	11.30	11.30
Sept.....	11.65	11.65	11.57½	11.60
RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose).....				
July.....	11.90	11.90	11.90	11.90
Sept.....	11.70	11.75	11.70	11.72½

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1922.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.).....				
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.).....				
July.....	11.32½	11.40	11.32½	11.35
Sept.....	11.65	11.67½	11.62½	11.62½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose).....				
July.....	11.95	12.05	11.95	12.05
Sept.....	11.75	11.75	11.67½	11.67½

FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1922.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.).....				
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.).....				
July.....	11.35	11.37	11.27	11.27@
Sept.....	11.55	11.62	11.53	11.53
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose).....				
July.....	11.95	12.10	11.95	11.95
Sept.....	11.70	11.75	11.70	11.70

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS

(Corrected weekly by C. W. Kaiser, Sec'y, United Master Butchers' Ass'n of Chicago.)

Beef.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Rib roast, heavy end.....	28	22	20
Rib roast, light end.....	32	26	22
Steaks, round.....	20	15	12
Steaks, sirloin, first cut.....	30	25	23
Steaks, porterhouse.....	42	35	30
Steaks, flank.....	50	42	32
Beef stew, chuck.....	30	25	15
Corned briskets, boneless.....	18	15	14
Corned plates.....	20	18	10
Corned ramps, boneless.....	12	10	10
	25	22	18

Lamb.

	Good.	Com.
Hindquarters.....	42	30
Legs.....	45	33
Stews.....	40	32
Chops, shoulder.....	28	22
Chops, rib and loin.....	48	32

Mutton.

	Good.	Com.
Legs.....	22	..
Stew.....	15	..
Shoulders.....	20	..
Chops, rib and loin.....	35	..

Pork.

Loins, whole, 8@10 avg.....	@24
Loins, whole, 10@12 avg.....	@23
Loins, whole, 12 to 14.....	@21
Loins, whole, 14 and over.....	@19
Chops.....	@28
Shoulders.....	@18
Butts.....	@21
Spareribs.....	@15
Hocks.....	@18
Leaf lard, unrendered.....	@10

Veal.

Hindquarters.....	25 @30
Forequarters.....	12½ @18
Legs.....	25 @35
Breasts.....	12½ @18
Shoulders.....	16 @23
Cutlets.....	@42
Rib and loin chops.....	@35

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	@ 34
Shop fat.....	@ 14
Bones, per 100 lbs.....	@25
Calf skins.....	@12
Kips.....	@ 9
Deacons.....	@12

CURING MATERIALS.

	Bbls.	Sacks.
Refined saltpetre, gran.....	6½	5½
Crystals.....	7½	7½
Double refined nitrate of soda, f. o. b. Chicago.....	4½	4½
N. Y. & S. F., carloads.....	4½	4½
Less than carloads, granulated.....	4½	4½
Crystals.....	5½	5½
Keps, 100@130 lbs., 1c more.....		
Roric acid, crystals to powdered, lbs.....	11½	12½
Borax, crystals to powdered.....	6½	7½
Sugar—		
Raw sugar, 96 basis.....	@ 5	
Second sugar, 90 basis.....	@ 4	
Syrup, testing 63 to 65 combined sucrose and invert.....	@21	
Standard, granulated, f. o. b. refinery (less 2 per cent).....	@6.20	
Plantation, granulated, f. o. b. New Orleans (less 2 per cent).....	@6.10	
White clarified, f. o. b. New Orleans (net).....	@ 6	
Yellow clarified, f. o. b. New Orleans (net).....	@ 5½	
Salt—		
Granulated, car lots, per ton, f. o. b. Chicago, bulk.....	\$ 8.50	
Medium, car lots, per ton, f. o. b. Chicago, bulk.....	10.00	
Rock, car lots, per ton, f. o. b. Chicago.....	7.50	

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For Tankage, Blood, Bone Fertilizer, all Animal and Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world. Material carried in stock for standard sizes.

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

	Week ending July 1, 1922.	Cor. week, 1921.
Prime native steers.....	15 @16	15 @16
Good native steers.....	14 @15	14 @15
Medium steers.....	13 @14	13 @14
Heifers, good.....	11 1/2 @13	12 @15
Cows.....	9 @11	9 @12 1/2
Hind quarters, choice.....	21 @22	21 @23
Fore quarters, choice.....	9 @9	9 @10

Beef Cuts.

Steer Loins, No. 1.....	@31	@29
Steer Loins, No. 2.....	@28	@27
Steer Short Loins, No. 1.....	@40	@38
Steer Short Loins, No. 2.....	@36	@34
Steer Loin Ends (hips).....	@24	@25
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2.....	@23	@24
Cow Loins.....	18 @24	13 @23
Cow Short Loins.....	22 @31	25 @30
Cow Loin Ends (hips).....	12 @16	13 @20
Steer Ribs, No. 1.....	@22	@20
Steer Ribs, No. 2.....	@21	@19
Cow Ribs, No. 1.....	@19	@17
Cow Ribs, No. 2.....	@17	@16
Cow Ribs, No. 3.....	@12	@14
Steer Rounds, No. 1.....	@17	@16 1/2
Steer Rounds, No. 2.....	@16 1/2	@16
Steer Chucks, No. 1.....	@9 1/2	@8 1/2
Steer Chucks, No. 2.....	@8 1/2	@8 1/2
Cow Rounds.....	@15 1/2	@14
Cow Chucks.....	6 1/2 @7	@5 1/2
Steer Plates.....	@8	@6
Medium Plates.....	@4	@4
Briskets, No. 1.....	@16	@15
Briskets, No. 2.....	@12	@14
Steer Navel Ends.....	@5	@4
Cow Navel Ends.....	4 @5 1/2	@4
Fore Shanks.....	@4 1/2	@4
Hind Shanks.....	@4	@4
Rolls.....	18 @20	@23
Strip Loins, No. 1, boneless.....	@60	@55
Strip Loins, No. 3.....	@55	@45
Strip Loins, No. 3.....	@12	@22
Sirloin Butts, No. 1.....	@40	@40
Sirloin Butts, No. 2.....	@24	@32
Sirloin Butts, No. 3.....	@17	@23
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	@75	@75
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	@65	@65
Rump Butts.....	@28	@30
Flank Steaks.....	@20	@20
Boneless Chucks.....	@10	@10 1/2
Shoulder Cuts.....	@15	@15
Hanging Tenderloins.....	@8	@14
Trimnings.....	@8	@9

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.....	5 1/2 @8	5 @8
Hearts.....	4 1/2 @6	2 1/2 @6
Tongues.....	28 @30	25 @30
Sweetbreads.....	25 @28	25 @30
Ox-Tail, per lb.....	4 @8	4 @8
Fresh Tripe plain.....	@4	@4
Fresh Tripe, H. C.....	@5	@5
Livers.....	8 @10	7 1/2 @9
Kidneys, per lb.....	10 1/2 @11	@11

Veal.

Choice Carcass.....	16 @16 1/2	15 @17
Good Carcass.....	11 @15 1/2	10 @14
Good Saddle.....	20 @25	20 @27
Good Backs.....	12 @12	8 @12
Medium Backs.....	@8	4 @6

Veal Product.

Brains, each.....	8 @8	6 @8
Sweetbreads.....	32 @55	36 @40
Calf Livers.....	30 @34	28 @32

Lamb.

Choice Lambs.....	@30	@25
Medium Lambs.....	@27	@22
Choice Saddles.....	@35	@30
Medium Saddles.....	@31	@26
Choice Fores.....	@25	@20
Medium Fores.....	@22	@18
Lamb Fries, per lb.....	@26	@20
Lamb Tongues, each.....	@18	@15
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.....	@25	25 @23

Mutton.

Heavy Sheep.....	@12	@7
Light Sheep.....	@16	@11
Heavy Saddles.....	@16	@12
Light Saddles.....	@20	@15
Heavy Fores.....	@8	@5
Light Fores.....	@12	@7
Mutton Legs.....	@20	@20
Mutton Loins.....	@25	@25
Mutton Stew.....	@7	@3
Sheep Tongues, each.....	@8	@15
Sheep Heads, each.....	@10	@10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	@15	@14
Pork Loins, 8@10 lbs. avg.....	@19	@20
Leaf Lard.....	@11 1/2	@9
Tenderloin.....	@15 1/2	@10
Spare Ribs.....	@7 1/2	@5
Butts.....	@15 1/2	@14
Hocks.....	@13	@11
Trimnings.....	@7	@6 1/2
Extra lean trimmings.....	@14	@11
Tails.....	@8	@5
Snouts.....	@4 1/2	@4 1/2
Pigs' Feet.....	@4 1/2	@3 1/2
Pigs' Heads.....	@7	@6
Blade Bones.....	@9	@9
Blade Meat.....	@11 1/2	@11 1/2
Cheek Meat.....	@7 1/2	@5
Hog Livers, per lb.....	1 1/2 @5	4 @3
Neck Bones.....	@3 1/2	@3
Skinned Shoulders.....	@13 1/2	@13
Pork Hearts.....	@4 1/2	@4
Pork Kidneys, per lb.....	@5	@5
Pork Tongues.....	@18	@12
Slip Bones.....	@9	@9
Tail Bones.....	@8	@8
Brains.....	7 @12 1/2	@11
Back Fat.....	@29	@24
Hams.....	@15	@15
Calas.....	@24	@16
Bellies.....	@24	@16

DOMESTIC SAUSAGE.

Fancy pork sausage, in 1-lb. cartons.....	@22
Country style sausage, fresh, in link.....	@15
Country style sausage, fresh, in bulk.....	@14
Mixed sausage, fresh.....	@17
Frankfurts in pork casings.....	@13
Frankfurts in sheep casings.....	@15
Bologna in beef bungs, choice.....	@14
Bologna in beef middles, choice.....	@14
Bologna in cloth, paraffined, choice.....	@14
Liver sausage in hog bungs.....	@16
Liver sausage in beef rounds.....	@10
Head cheese.....	@11
New England luncheon specialty.....	@22
Liberty luncheon specialty.....	@22
Minced luncheon specialty.....	@14
Tongue sausage.....	@14
Blood sausage.....	@14
Polish sausage.....	@14
Souse.....	@14

DRY SAUSAGE.

Cervelat, choice, in hog bungs.....	@47
Cervelat, new condition, in hog bungs.....	@16
Cervelat, new condition, in beef middles.....	@15
Thuringer Cervelat.....	@20
Farmer.....	@25
Holsteiner.....	@25
B. C. Salami, choice.....	@19
B. C. Salami, new condition.....	@19
Milano salami, choice, in hog bungs.....	@41
Prisces, choice, in hog middles.....	@39
Genoa style salami.....	@33
Peperoni.....	@49
Mortadella, new condition.....	@49
Capricola.....	@43
Italian style hams.....	@43
Virginia style hams.....	@43

SAUSAGE IN OIL.

Bologna style sausage in beef rounds—	
Small tins, 2 to crate.....	5.75
Large tins, 1 to crate.....	8.50
Frankfurt style sausage in sheep casings—	
Small tins, 2 to crate.....	7.00
Large tins, 1 to crate.....	8.00
Frankfurt style sausage in pork casings—	
Small tins, 2 to crate.....	6.50
Large tins, 1 to crate.....	7.50
Smoked link sausage in pork casings—	
Small tins, 2 to crate.....	8.00
Large tins, 1 to crate.....	7.00

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Beef rounds, domestic, per set.....	.34
Beef rounds, export, per set.....	.40
Beef middles, per set.....	1.15
Beef bungs, No. 1, per piece.....	.28
Beef bungs, No. 2, per piece.....	.19
Beef weasands, No. 1, per piece.....	.10
Beef weasands, No. 2, per piece.....	.10
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	1.80
Beef bladders, medium, per doz.....	1.25
Beef bladders, large, per doz.....	1.35
Hog casings, medium, f. o. b. Chicago.....	.90
Hog middles with cap, per set.....	.18
Hog middles without cap, per set.....	.18
Hog bungs, export.....	.23
Hog bungs, large.....	.18
Hog bungs, medium.....	.08
Hog bungs, narrow.....	.08 1/2
Hog stomachs, per piece.....	.08
Imported sheep casings, extra wide.....	
Imported sheep casings, medium wide.....	
Imported sheep casings, medium.....	

VINEGAR PICKLED PRODUCTS.

Regular tripe, 200-lb. bbl.....	14.00
Honeycomb tripe, 200-lb. bbl.....	16.00
Pocket honeycomb tripe, 200-lb. bbl.....	16.00
Pork feet, 200-lb. barrel.....	18.00
Pork tongues, 200-lb. barrel.....	45.00
Lamb tongues, long cut, 200-lb. bbl.....	38.00
Lamb tongues, short cut, 200-lb. bbl.....	43.00

CANNED MEATS.

	No. 1 1/2	No. 1	No. 2	No. 6
Corned beef.....	\$ 1.75	\$ 2.35	\$ 3.25	\$15.00
Roast beef.....	2.40	4.00	4.75	16.50
Sliced dried beef.....	3.10	4.90		
Ox tongue, whole.....			17.50	56.00
Lunch tongue.....	2.75	4.50	8.75	32.50
Corn beef hash.....	1.50		4.25	
Hamburger steaks with onions.....	1.50	2.35	4.25	
Vienna style sausage.....	1.15	2.25	4.15	
Veal loaf, medium size.....	2.00			
Chili con carne with, or without, beans.....		1.25		
Potted meats.....	.50			

BARRELED PORK AND BEEF.

Mess pork, regular.....	27.50
Family back pork, 20 to 34 pieces.....	27.50
Family back pork, 35 to 50 pieces.....	23.00
Clear pork back, 40 to 50 pieces.....	22.00
Clear pork back, 50 to 60 pieces.....	21.50
Clear plate pork, 20 to 35 pieces.....	21.00
Clear plate pork, 35 to 45 pieces.....	19.50
Bean pork.....	21.00
Brisket pork.....	14.50
Plate beef.....	15.50
Extra plate beef, 200-lb. barrels.....	15.50

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@18
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.....	@19
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2@5 lbs.....	@13 1/2
Shortenings, 30@60 lb. tubs.....	@15
Nut Margarine, prints, 1 lb.....	@19

DRY SALT MEATS.

Extra short clears.....	@12 1/2
Extra short ribs.....	@12 1/2
Short clear middles, 9@ avg.....	@14 1/2
Clear bellies, 14@16 lbs.....	@13 1/2
Clear bellies, 18@20 lbs.....	@13 1/2
Clear bellies, 20@25 lbs.....	@13 1/2

Clear bellies, 25@30 lbs.....	@13 1/2
Rib bellies, 20@25 lbs.....	@13 1/2
Rib bellies, 25@30 lbs.....	@13 1/2
Fat backs, 10@12 lbs.....	@10
Fat backs, 12@14 lbs.....	@10 1/2
Fat backs, 14@16 lbs.....	@10 1/2
Regular plates.....	@10 1/2
Butts.....	@8 1/2

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Regular hams, fancy, 14@16 lbs.....	@32 1/2
Skinned hams, fancy, 16@18 lbs.....	@33 1/2
Standard regular hams, 12@16 lbs.....	29 @36
Picnics, 6@8 lbs.....	@18 1/2
Breakfast bacon, fancy, 6@8 lbs.....	@35
Standard bacon, 6@8 lbs.....	@27
Standard bacon, 8@12 lbs.....	@26
Standard bacon, 12@14 lbs.....	22 1/2 @22 1/2
Standard bacon, strips, 6@7 lbs.....	@22 1/2
Cooked hams, choice, skin on, surplus fat off, smoked.....	@47 1/2
Cooked hams, choice, skinned, surplus fat off, smoked.....	@49
Cooked hams, choice, skinless, surplus fat off, smoked.....	@52
Picnics, skin on, surplus fat off, smoked.....	@28
Picnics, skinned, surplus fat off, smoked.....	@29
Loin roll.....	@50

FERTILIZERS.

	Per unit
Ground dried blood.....	\$4.25 @ 4.35
Unground and crushed blood.....	4.00 @ 4.15
Concentrated tankage, ground.....	3.25 @ 3.35
Hoofmeal.....	3.15 @ 3.25
Ground tankage, 10 to 11%.....	3.50 @ 3.75
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 to 9%.....	3.00 @ 3.40
Crushed and unground tankage.....	2.50 @ 3.25
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	38.00 @ 40.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	32.00 @ 35.00
Ground steamed bone.....	24.00 @ 25.00
Unground bone tankage.....	15.00 @ 20.00

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

	Per Ton
No. 1 horns.....	\$225.00 @ 250.00
No. 3 horns.....	175.00 @ 200.00
No. 3 horns.....	75.00 @ 125.00
Hoofs, black.....	22.00 @ 24.00
Hoofs, stripped.....	35.00 @ 40.00
Hoofs, white.....	45.00 @ 50.00
Grinding hoofs.....	20.00 @ 22.00
Round shin bones, heaves.....	100.00 @ 110.00
Round shin bones, light.....	80.00 @ 90.00
Flat shin bones, heaves.....	90.00 @ 95.00
Flat shin bones, lights.....	75.00 @ 80.00
Thigh bones, heaves.....	90.00 @ 95.00
Thigh bones, lights.....	85.00 @ 90.00
Skull, jaws and knuckles.....	32.50 @ 35.00

Note—Foregoing horns, hoofs and bones must be assorted, free from grease, hard and clean.

LARD (Unrefined).

Prime, steam, cash.....	@11.25
Prime, steam, loose.....	@10.65
Leaf, raw.....	@10.62 1/2
Neutral lard.....	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2

LARD (Refined).

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.....	@12 1/2
Pure lard.....	@12 1/2
Compound.....	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Barrels, 1/2 over tierces; half barrels, 1/4 over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1c over tierces.....	

OLEO OIL AND STEARINE.

Oleo oil, extra.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Oleo stock.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Prime No. 2, oleo oil.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Prime No. 1, oleo stock.....	9 @ 9 1/2
No. 3 oleo oil.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Prime oleo stearine, edible.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
No. 2 oleo stearine, edible.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2

TALLOW AND GREASES.

Edible tallow.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Choice country tallow.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Packers, prime, loose tallow.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Packers, No. 1 loose tallow.....	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 2 tallow.....	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
White, choice grease.....	7 @ 7 1/2
White, "A" grease.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Yellow grease, 10 to 15 per cent acid.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Yellow grease, 15 to 30 per cent acid.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Brown grease.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Cracking grease.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Rene, naphtha extracted.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
House.....	5 @ 5 1/2

VEGETABLE OILS.

Cottonseed oil—White, deodorized, in bbls.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Yellow, deodorized, in bbls.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
P. S. Y., loose, Chicago.....	10 1/2 @ 11
P. S. Y., soap grade, loose.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 65%, f. o. b. Texas.....	@ 4 1/2
Bakers' special cooking oil.....	@ 13 1/2
Lined oil, loose, per gal.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Corn oil, loose.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Soya bean oil, seller tank, f. o. b. coast.....	@ 10
Cocconut oil, seller tank, f. o. b. coast.....	8 1/2 @ 7 1/2

ANIMAL OILS.

Prime lard oil.....	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Extra winter strained lard oil.....	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Extra lard oil.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Extra No. 1 lard oil.....	9 @ 9 1/2
No. 1 lard oil.....	8 1/2 @ 9

Retail Section

RETAILERS UNIFORM ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

Use of a Daily Record Will Prevent Much Loss

The first accounting form that has been worked out for meat retailers by the Bureau of Business Research of Northwestern University, in co-operation with the National Association of Meat Councils and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has received cordial endorsement by these retailers who have seen and used it. Its use as a monthly record and what it was expected to do for the retailers, was outlined in the last issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. In order to complete the system it is necessary to consider the daily records that are a part of the accounting plan. This is taken up by the Bureau in the following statement:

Much as retailers of meat have needed some standard method of preparing periodic statements of the profits or losses of their business, the need of a great proportion of them goes farther back than that. Records of the simple day to day transactions of buying and selling must be kept, or there will be no data at the end of a month or year to show what profit has been made, and how. In most cases, apparently, this initial record is the stumbling block.

The Bureau of Business Research of the Northwestern University School of Commerce and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in their joint endeavor to establish standard accounting methods for retail meat dealers, offer a number of solutions to this problem. In addition to the month statement of profit or loss, discussed in a previous issue, and designed both for use by the merchant and for reporting results to these agencies for analysis, there are recommended several methods of compiling the primary information and making it available for statement purposes.

These include a very simple procedure, based on a single form and designed for the small or medium size shop in which no regular bookkeeper is employed and all such work must be performed by the proprietor in a limited amount of "spare time."

A somewhat more developed method is recommended to those who employ all or part time bookkeepers; this involves use of a journal, and can be elaborated to any extent needful. The problems of accounting for a chain of markets have also been given attention, with forms and procedure worked out along the same lines.

The "Daily Record" form, provided as a basis for the simplest method recommended, consolidates on a single sheet information on every phase of each day's operations. For each day it sets out particulars of all cash received, cash paid out, charge sales, purchases on credit, and goods taken out for the proprietor's own use. It provides also for balancing the cash drawer and bank account daily, a running proof of the correctness of the cash records.

Then, by carrying forward totals from day to day, the form furnishes on the last day of the month a summary for the month of all the items recorded daily.

Nothing more need be done but copy off the amounts in re-arranged order to get a statement of profit or loss for the period.

The obvious purpose of this arrangement is: First, reduce all the record keeping to a single form, covering all features of each day's business; second, by making each day's work complete in itself and accumulating totals from day to day, to relieve the dealer of the laborious footing, balancing, etc., usually required at the end of the month. Where the summary form does not give all the detail wanted, additional memoranda may be made on the reverse side, which is ruled for the purpose.

This record, in the preliminary form shown below on this page, is now being given a test by actual use in the shops of a number of retail dealers. After modification in any particulars shown to be desirable, the form, with others, will be printed and made available for distribution to dealers, accompanied by complete explanations, illustrations, and suggestions. It is expected that general adoption of the methods recommended will make possible collection of statistics on the industry which will prove valuable to everyone engaged in it.

Uniform Accounting System for Retail Meat Dealers,
Northwestern University School of Commerce, Bureau of Business Research,
U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.
FORM 1—Preliminary

PRELIMINARY FORM DAILY RECORD

Date _____

CASH

Line Number	ITEMS	(1) Cash Drawer Today	(2) Bank Account Today	(3) Previous Totals Bro't Forward	(4) Totals to Date
1	Closing Balance Yesterday			X X X X	X X X X
2	Add—Cash Received				
3	Cash Sales—Meats		X X X X		
4	Cash Sales—Groceries		X X X X		
5			X X X X		
6			X X X X		
7	Received from Customers on Account		X X X X		
8	Bank Deposits (same as line 23)	X X X X		X X X X	X X X X
9	Deduct—Cash Paid Out				
10	Cash Purchases—Meats				
11	Cash Purchases—Groceries				
12	Wages (except proprietor and family)				
13	Rent Paid				
14	Light, Heat, Power				
15	Ice—Refrigerating Expenses				
16	Wrappings (Paper, Twine, etc.)				
17	Other Store Expense				
18					
19					
20					
21	Withdrawn by Proprietor				
22	Paid to Creditors on Account				
23	Bank Deposits (same as line 7)		X X X X	X X X X	X X X X
24	Total (lines 9 to 23)			X X X X	
25	Closing Balance today (deduct line 24 from line 8)			X X X X	X X X X

CREDIT PURCHASES

	(5) Amount Today	(6) Previous Totals	(7) Total to Date
26 Meats			
27 Groceries			
28 Total Credit Purchases			

CHARGE SALES

	Amount Today	Previous Totals	Total to Date
29 Meats			
30 Groceries			
31 Total Charge Sales			

GOODS TAKEN OUT FOR OWN USE

	Amount Today	Previous Totals	Total to Date
32 Meats			
33 Groceries			
34 Total Goods Taken Out for Own Use			

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

M. Morans will open a new meat market at Canton, Ill.

Lon Lee has purchased a meat market at Granite City, Ill.

Sylvester Miller has opened a new meat market at Danville, Ill.

C. C. Murphy has purchased the meat market at Mechanicsburg, O.

Chas. Norteman has opened a new meat market at Woodsdale, W. Va.

J. J. Fisher has purchased the Union meat market at Lewistown, Mont.

M. Groff has purchased the meat business of Irvin Rice at Newcomerstown, O.

Cucia & Lala will open a new meat market at Freret and Cadiz streets, New Orleans, La.

C. B. McCoy has opened a meat and grocery business at 628 South Seventh street, Cambridge, O.

Herman Hetrich has bought Oscar Yauch's interest in the meat business at Oak Harbor, O.

Conrad and Edwin Larson have purchased the meat business of Nordal Ellingson at Henning, Minn.

Chas. Livingston and W. M. Green will open a new meat market at Lemon and Eleventh streets, Palatka, Fla.

Many improvements have been made on the Pioneer meat market at the corner of Pennington and Stone streets, Tucson, Ariz.

S. J. Kemp will open a new meat market at Daytona, Fla.

Frank Bauer has opened the Ranch meat market at Bisbee, Ariz.

De Witt & Ivening will open a new meat market at Holland, Mich.

R. Meeh has engaged in the meat business at Falls City, Nebr.

P. M. Edwall has opened up a meat market at North Platte, Nebr.

Jones & Dyer will open a meat market at Charleston, Ark., shortly.

Northfield & Covell will conduct a meat market at Lake City, Minn.

John W. Samms has opened a meat and grocery business at Wilmot, Kans.

A new meat market has been opened in the Dworsky store, St. Louis Park, Minn.

P. B. Duckett and Bob Givens have opened a meat market at Gravette, Ark.

J. P. Rosenberg has purchased the meat market of Tim Ferrell at Harvard, Nebr.

Harold Diekmann is now sole proprietor of the Model meat market at Kiester, Minn.

The meat market of George Haupt at Jennings, Mo., was recently destroyed by fire.

Harry Brown and F. M. Graham have opened a meat market at Walnut Ridge, Ark.

A meat market is being added to the grocery store of M. Heffernan, Eureka, Utah.

T. R. Longshort has purchased the Silver meat market on Eighth street, Pawhuska, Okla.

H. J. Burrows has purchased the Pablo meat market, Pablo, Mont., from C. C. Beach.

Arthur Chaney will conduct a meat market at 1612 Clyde Park avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Baker Bros. have opened a new and up-to-date meat market at Main street, Jacksonville, Fla.

Many improvements are being made to the Daley grocery and meat market at Anaheim, Cal.

Frank Banson and George Luney have engaged in the grocery and meat business at Denison, Ia.

W. W. Arnold and H. A. Arnold have purchased the Siever meat market at Scribner, Nebr.

Wm. Clark has purchased the meat department of the St. Clair Grocery Co. at St. Clair, Mich.

B. F. Peetit has recently opened a second meat market at 540 Maplewood avenue, Houston, Tex.

Jake Kubly will shortly open the North Side Cash meat market on North Jefferson street, Monroe, Wis.

Christ Hanson has purchased Carl Marson's interest in the Peoples meat market at Winnebago City, Minn.

Taylor D. Hill has purchased the meat business of Lee Horlacher and Oden Sheets at Frankfort, Ind.

A meat market has been added to the U-Serve Store No. 2, Ocala, Fla., under the management of H. S. Campbell.

P. Beamish is in charge of the new meat market, known as the Capital Cash market, at 456 State street, Salem, Ore.

C. H. Stedfield has purchased the meat business of J. H. Hengel, known as the City Cash meat market, at Staples, Minn.

Ruben Boyer has purchased the meat and grocery business at 307 North Hill street, South Bend, Ind., from Paul B. Inwood.

The new Tri-State Products Co., meat market, corner of 16th and Eoff streets, Wheeling, W. Va., has recently opened for business.

Pay Woodward has purchased the C. W. Cooke & Son grocery and meat market at the corner of North avenue and Fox street, Oswego, N. Y.

IMPROVED STOCK AIDS RETAILERS.

A novel plan by which local retailers in any community can benefit the meat trade through aiding in the improvement of the local livestock has been suggested

Reduce your delivery costs



by using durable, sanitary
Wagon and Truck Baskets
Easily cleaned and good
for hundreds of trips.

Write for prices
ANDERSON BOX & BASKET CO.
Incorporated
Henderson, Ky.

by a progressive firm of retailers in Ohio. This plan will also do much good for producers and has the approval of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry officials who point out that small-town retailers are in a position to help in influencing the quality of future generations of cattle and hogs that come to their cutting blocks. The plan as presented is in accord with methods of livestock improvement advised by the Department of Agriculture.

In outlining the plan already adopted the proposers state the method they have followed as follows:

"When we kill an animal that has an exceptionally good 'dress' we display the carcass in our window, giving on a card the age, live weight, dressed weight, and the percentage of dressed meat. In this way we advertise to producers that they get more live weight and we get more dressed weight from well-bred stock than from inferior stock of the same age. We have demonstrated also the superiority of veal calves from well-bred parents and have shown that they mean more to the farmer in dollars and cents than the other kind.

"While we have never made a business of dealing in pure-bred livestock, we have always encouraged their use. We try to keep a line on well-bred young bulls in our vicinity, and whenever we buy an animal for slaughter we use our best efforts to have him replaced with something better. We believe this plan will help to build up the quality of cattle in the neighborhood to the advantage of both ourselves and the farmers."

For Sausage Makers

BELL'S

Patent Parchment Lined
SAUSAGE BAGS
and
SAUSAGE SEASONINGS

For Samples and Prices, write
THE WM. G. BELL CO.
BOSTON MASS.

ARGENTINE MEAT FOR U. S.

Indicating the trend of Argentine meat imports into the United States is the recent arrival of the steamship Van Dyke at New York with 675 carcasses of beef weighing 972,500 lbs., 282 bags of beef cuts weighing 32,868 lbs., 15,000 carcasses of lamb weighing 576,358 lbs., 2,000 carcasses of mutton, weighing 104,570 lbs., and 32 crates of pork tenderloin weighing 2,400 lbs. In addition to the above the cargo included 2,500 carcasses of lamb weighing 90,330 lbs. consigned to Canada, and 1,300 quarters of beef consigned to American importers for which no weight was reported.



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New York Section

J. H. Agnew, construction department, and F. H. Knief, accounting department, Wilson & Company, Chicago, were in New York this week.

H. D. Spear, small stock department, and C. H. Kane, construction department, Swift & Company, Chicago, were in New York this week.

A. C. Dean, co-manager of Swift Beef Company, Limited, London, sailed for Europe on the Mauretania on Tuesday after a visit of several weeks in the States.

The executive committee of the Armour Executive Club has completed arrangements for an outing on Sunday, July 30th, to Belvidere Park, North Beach, Long Island.

W. C. Rossman, who has been assistant secretary for the last fifteen years, was on June 1st appointed Secretary of the New York Produce Exchange, to succeed L. B. Howe, who has retired.

Prices realized on Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in New York City for the week ending June 24, 1922, on shipments sold out, ranged from 10 cents to 16 cents per pound, and averaged 14.44 cents per pound.

S. L. Van Gelder, of G. Van Gelder & Company, Chicago, has been visiting the Eastern territory during the last few weeks. Mr. Van Gelder states that business in the West is in good condition, while that in the East is picking up, with bright prospects for the future.

Fred W. Summerfield, of 111 Poplar Street, Ridgefield Park, N. J., died suddenly in the Hackensack Hospital on Tuesday afternoon. Although only 49 years old, Mr. Summerfield was an old-timer in the meat business and was well-known in the New York and Jersey trade.

Following is a report of the New York City Health Department of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending June 24, 1922: Meat—Manhattan, 2,892 lbs.; Brooklyn, 120 lbs.; The Bronx, 15 lbs.; Queens, 293 lbs.; Richmond, 25 lbs.; total, 3,345 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 110 lbs.; Brooklyn, 15,006 lbs.; Bronx, 31 lbs.; Queens, 175 lbs.; total, 15,322 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 2,342 lbs.; Bronx, 35 lbs.; total, 2,387 lbs.

The twenty-first annual outing of the Pacific Coast Borax Company's employees was held at Duer's Pavilion, Whitestone, Long Island, on Saturday, June 24th. A boat carried the employees from the factory, and stopped for the office employees at Pier 5, East River. There were about 400 on the boat. The office boys and the factory boys played a game of baseball. The office employees beat the factory employees, by a score of 18 to 7. Everybody seemed to enjoy themselves, and the reporter noticed that "Borax Bill" was the liveliest boy of the lot.

EASTERN MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

Meat trade conditions for the week at New York, Philadelphia and Boston are reviewed by the United States Bureau of Markets as follows:

The outstanding feature of this week's market was the recovery in lamb and mutton values. Good and choice steers and good cows were firm to higher, while

medium and common grades were easier. Veal and pork had a weak to lower tendency, although some choice veal sold at an advance.

With a wider range in quality, beef prices showed a similar tendency. Good and choice steers and good cows, which were in relatively light supply, were firm to higher, while medium and common steers and cows were weak to lower. A few choice light weight steers sold up to \$16.50 at New York and Philadelphia. Forequarters were hard to sell at about half the price of hinds of similar grades. The supply of common grassy cows was liberal and such kind found a narrow outlet. Compared with a week ago, Boston is steady to 50c higher on steers and weak to \$1 lower on cows; New York steady to 50c higher on steers, with cows barely steady, and Philadelphia firm to 50c higher on the better grades of steers and weak to 50c lower on others, and about steady on cows. Receipts of bulls were lighter than last week, and prices were about steady. Kosher beef trade was about normal.

The Butcher's Ice Box

At each one of its sessions Ye Olde New York Branch, United Master Butchers of America, conducts a discussion on some practical subject. At its last meeting the topic was the filling and care of the shop ice-box. Some very valuable points were made. In reporting this discussion the Bulletin of the Branch says:

Consensus of opinion was that a high box with the ice overhead was the best type of box, and that where possible natural ice should be used in preference to artificial ice. In filling box the small pieces should be removed from the box entirely and the whole cakes packed in first, and the front of the ice chamber then filled with the small or broken pieces.

When the natural ice is used, the ice can be laid flat and packed that way, but where artificial ice is used the cakes should stand on head and not be jammed closely together, on account of the ice cakes freezing to one another and in a short period of time rendering the required results ineffective.

This discussion led to another question; namely, whether or not it is more economical to have ice refrigerators lined and filled with cork? Several members volunteered to go into an investigation of this question and ascertain whether in the long run it will be a saving to the butcher to have their boxes cork-lined. The present methods of filling the lining with sawdust does not retain the required temperature, and is very unsatisfactory.

William Kramer suggested that a lemon be sliced in quarters and placed in different parts of the box for the purpose of absorbing mold that would otherwise become attached to the meat, fresh lemons to be replaced at required intervals. This was claimed to be a very effective method of preventing the rapid growth of fungus on the product.

H. C. Reilly, having had great success in keeping his ice bunker clean, suggested the use of a certain cleansing powder. This powder is thrown into the troughs of the bunker and around the walls of the refrigerator before the ice is put in, and as the ice melts it continuously removes the slime and sediment from the metal, thereby giving the refrigerator a clean, sweet smell.

Aside from a fair demand for good and choice veal, which was relatively scarce, trade was generally draggy. Receipts were fairly liberal and included a large percentage of heavyweights, particularly at Boston. Supplies accumulated and price concessions on the poorer grades failed to stimulate trade. Some veal was put into the freezers. Compared with last Friday, Boston is weak to \$1 lower, New York \$1 higher on better grades and weak on others, with Philadelphia around \$2 higher on good grades. Others steady.

The moderate receipts of lamb carried a large percentage of good and choice grades, and with an improved demand recovered from the demoralized closing of the previous two weeks. Medium and common lamb lacking finish were harder to move but the whole market showed improvement. Compared with a week ago, Boston and New York are mostly \$1 to \$2 higher, while Philadelphia is unevenly \$2 to \$4 higher.

Decreased receipts, as compared with last week, and the strength of the lamb market put mutton on a firmer basis. Desirable weight wethers were scarce and commanded a premium. Heavy fat mutton was disposed of in wholesale cuts to a large expense. Compared with a week ago, Boston and New York are \$1 to \$2 higher, and Philadelphia \$2 to \$3 higher.

Receipts of fresh pork were only moderate, but trade was stagnant and a number of cars were diverted direct to the freezers. Heavy loins were particularly hard to move, although there was little demand for lighter weight and most sales were forced. Other cuts were relatively scarce. Compared with last Friday, Boston is barely steady, New York steady to \$2 higher and Philadelphia steady to \$1 higher.

Boston is closing steady on the better grades of beef and lamb, with other grades and veal, mutton and pork weak. Some pork will be frozen and there will probably be a light carry over of other classes. New York is closing steady on beef, lamb and mutton, with veal and pork weak. Beef, lamb and mutton will be cleaned up, while some veal and pork will be carried over. Philadelphia is closing steady on beef, lamb and mutton with a good clearance, while veal and pork are closing weak with some going to the freezers.

MASTER BUTCHERS NOTES.

The annual outing of the South Brooklyn Branch of the United Master Butchers of America, held last Sunday at Munger's Beach, New Dorp, S. I., was a wonderful success. The rainy weather, which has been generally spoiling the disposition of the average New Yorker during this month, did not in any way lessen the crowd nor the spirits of the participants; there was a large representation of wholesalers and retail meat dealers. There were the usual games for the men, but probably the greatest fun was over the egg race and fat race for the ladies. Indoor sports, including pinocle and the great American bluff game, were also enjoyed.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Burck of Brooklyn motored out to the picnic of the South Brooklyn Branch of the United Master Butchers last Sunday.

Secretary Philip Ermann announces that the next meeting of the Washington Heights Branch on July 11th will be a banner one. Many subjects of real interest to the members, and which are taken up for their especial benefit, will be discussed and it is hoped that the members will be present in large numbers.

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MORE MEAT COUNCILS FORMED.

(Continued from page 19.)

organization work these committees brought their efforts to a culmination in the enthusiastic mass meeting of June 27. At this meeting Secretary Woods explained in detail what meat councils had accomplished elsewhere. At the conclusion of his address, Chairman Mead called on the audience for expressions of opinion. As a result many brief talks enthusiastically favoring the organization of a Meat Council of Southern California were made from the floor by H. F. Heiser, M. R. Harlan, P. M. Young, E. E. Baltzer, Ben Camp-ton, R. H. Cordray and others.

Finally W. E. Clifton, retailer, moved that a meat council be established and that the meeting hear the further plans of the organization committees. The motion was adopted unanimously and the Meat Council of Southern California was an accomplished fact.

The organization committees will soon call the council together for its first session, when it will elect a president from among its own members and proceed to work forthwith. This new addition to the already lusty meat council family throughout the country starts with the good wishes and support of all other meat councils. Its success seems well assured.

Head of Cattle Growers Approves.

The importance of the establishment of a meat council in southern California at the present time was stated very clearly and forcefully by Fred H. Bixby of Long Beach, Cal., president of the American National Livestock Association, who in commenting on the establishment of a meat council at Los Angeles, said:

"The plan to establish a meat council at Los Angeles should have the endorsement of every consumer and livestock producer in southern California. Such a council has just been established in Eastern cities for some time.

"The meat and livestock industry in California has been hampered and harassed by misunderstandings within the industry and misunderstanding on the part of the public. Establishment of a meat council with such leadership as has been indicated by the organization committees appointed so far is sure to be a big constructive achievement for the consuming public and the livestock producing industry of this state. It means a better understanding among the different factors of the industry. It also means increased sales and consumption of meat, through promotion of a correct appreciation of the food value of this staple food commodity.

"The meat council movement, which was started by the retailers, also stands for promotion of improved merchandising and for putting the demand for and supply of the various cuts of meat on speaking terms with each other. The public often neglects those cuts or kinds of meats which offer the greatest value at a given time. This is uneconomic and hurts consumer, retailer, packer and producer."

—If It's RANDALL'S It's Right—

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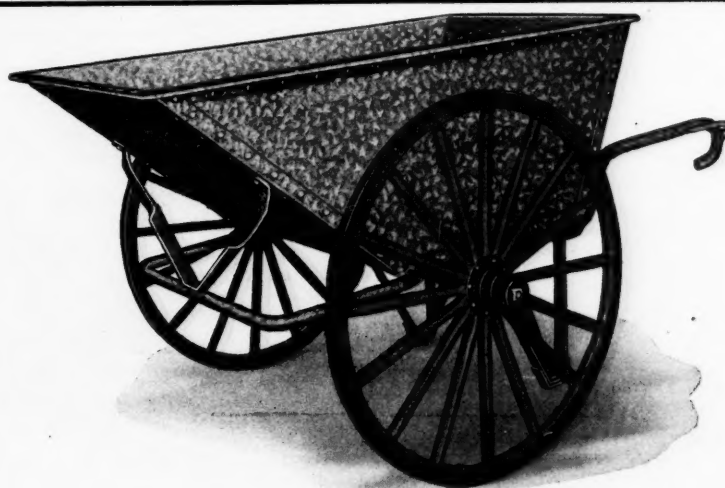
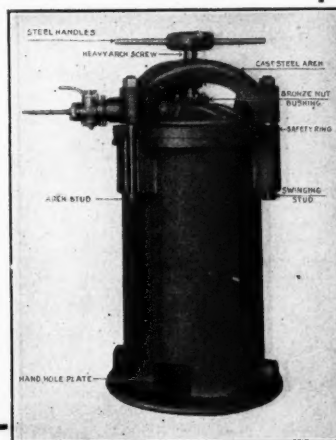
- 1—Patented revolving lid that can be turned quickly and without any effort. Lid is fastened or released by one-half turn of wheel shown on top of stuffer. Left-hand thread bronze nut bushing in center of lid, and right-hand thread in steel arch, act as the thrust bearing and break away easily when opening lid to refill stuffer.
- 2—Patented piston equipped with expansion device that can be adjusted to fit properly in cylinder keeping piston absolutely airtight.
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CANADA LIVESTOCK MEN MEET.

That Montreal must be recognized as the spot from which the majority of Canadian livestock must be exported to foreign countries, that co-operation between the East and West is essential for the meat

industry in Canada, and that this co-operation will have the support of the Dominion Government, was the keynote of speeches made at the annual convention of the Canadian Livestock Exchange at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, good to prime.....	8.00@9.20
Cows, common to choice.....	1.25@5.50
Bulls, common to choice.....	4.25@5.75

LIVE CALVES.

Calves, veals, prime, per 100 lbs.....	13.25@13.50
Calves, veals, common to medium.....	9.50@11.75
Calves, veals, culls, per 100 lbs.....	7.00@ 8.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, prime, 100 lbs.....	15.00@15.25
Sheep, ewes, prime, 100 lbs.....	5.25@ 5.50
Sheep, ewes, common to good, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@ 5.00
Sheep, wethers.....	5.00@ 6.50

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	11 1/4 @ 11 1/2
Hogs, medium.....	11.90@12
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	11.90@12
Pigs, under 70 lbs.....	11 1/4 @ 11 1/2
Roughs.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/4

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice, native, heavy.....	16 @ 16 1/2
Choice, native, light.....	16 @ 17
Native, common to fair.....	15 @ 15 1/2

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Native steers, 800@1,000 lbs.....	15 @ 15 1/2
Native steers, 600@800 lbs.....	15 @ 16
Native choice yearlings, 400@600 lbs.....	16 @ 16 1/2
Western steers, 600@800 lbs.....	14 @ 14 1/2
Texas steers, 400@600 lbs.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Good to choice heifers.....	14 @ 15
Common to fair heifers.....	11 1/4 @ 11 1/2
Choice cows.....	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Common to fair cows.....	11 @ 11 1/2
Fresh bologna bulls.....	7 @ 7 1/2

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	@ 19	21 @ 22
No. 2 ribs.....	@ 15	20 @ 21
No. 3 ribs.....	@ 12	18 @ 19
No. 1 loins.....	@ 26	28 @ 30
No. 2 loins.....	@ 22	26 @ 27
No. 3 loins.....	@ 15	24 @ 25
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	22 @ 23	22 @ 23
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	20 @ 21	21 @ 22
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	@ 15	20 @ 21
No. 1 rounds.....	@ 17	16 @ 17
No. 2 rounds.....	@ 15	@ 15
No. 3 rounds.....	@ 11	@ 14
No. 1 chucks.....	@ 9	11 @ 12
No. 2 chucks.....	@ 8	@ 10
No. 3 chucks.....	@ 7	8 @ 9
Bolognas.....	@ 6	9 @ 10

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@ 30
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@ 23
Western calves, choice.....	@ 16
Western calves, fair to good.....	@ 14
Grassers and buttermilks.....	9 @ 11

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@ 16 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@ 16 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@ 16 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 17 1/2
Pigs, 80 down.....	@ 17 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice, spring.....	26 @ 27
Lambs, poor to good.....	18 @ 25
Sheep, choice.....	16 @ 17
Sheep, medium to good.....	13 @ 14
Sheep, culls.....	8 @ 9

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. av.....	30 @ 31
Smoked hams, 12@14 avg.....	29 @ 30
Smoked picnic, light.....	18 @ 19
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	17 @ 18
Smoked shoulders.....	18 @ 19
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	36 @ 37
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	23 @ 24
Dried beef sets.....	42 @ 43
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	17 @ 18

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, western.....	23 @ 24
Frozen pork loins.....	20 @ 21
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	50 @ 55
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	45 @ 48
Shoulders, city.....	@ 17
Shoulders, Western.....	16 @ 17
Butts, boneless, Western.....	23 @ 24
Butts, regular, fresh city.....	@ 24
Butts, boneless, Western.....	23 @ 24
Fresh hams, city.....	@ 16
Fresh picnic hams, Western.....	15 @ 16
Extra lean pork trimming.....	16 @ 17

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 60 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	110.00@125.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	100.00@110.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	35.00@ 40.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	35.00@ 40.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	80.00@ 90.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	110.00@125.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 1a.....	225.00@275.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 2a.....	175.00@200.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 3a.....	100.00@150.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L.C., trm'd.....	@ 30c.	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.....	@ 30c.	a pound
Calves' heads, scalded.....	@ 65c.	a place
Sweetbreads, veal.....	@ 75c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@ 45c.	a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@ 15c.	a pound
Mutton kidneys.....	@ 6c.	each
Livers, beef.....	@ 14c.	a pound
Oxtails.....	@ 10c.	a pound
Hearts, beef.....	@ 5c.	a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@ 18c.	a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	@ 50c.	a pound
Lambs, fries.....	@ 12c.	a pair

BUTCHER'S FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 2
Breast fat.....	@ 4
Edible suet.....	@ 5
Inedible suet.....	@ 4
Shop bones, per cwt.....	20 @ 25

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	14 1/2	17 1/2
Pepper, Sing., black.....	10 1/2	13 1/2
Pepper, red.....	36	40
Allspice.....	5 1/2	8 1/2
Cinnamon.....	11 1/2	15 1/2
Coriander.....	15 1/2	9 1/2
Cloves.....	31	36
Ginger.....	11	14
Mace.....	48	53

CURING MATERIALS.

	Bbls.	Dble. bags.
Refined saltpetre, granulated.....	6 1/2	6 1/2
Refined saltpetre, small crystals.....	7 1/2	7 1/2
Refined nitrate soda, C. L., gran.....	4 1/2	4 1/2
Refined nitrate soda, L. C. L., gran.....	4 1/2	4 1/2
Refined nitrate soda, C. L., crystal.....	5 1/2	5 1/2
Refined nitrate soda, L. C. L., crystal.....	5 1/2	5 1/2
Double refined nitrate of soda and saltpetre in kegs, 100 to 150 lbs. net, 1c over above prices.		

GREEN CALFSKINS.

	5-9	9 1/2-12 1/2	12 1/2-14	14-18	18 lbs.
Prime No. 1 veals.....	1.70	1.90	2.30	2.65	3.15
Prime No. 2 veals.....	1.70	1.70	2.05	2.40	2.90
Buttermilk No. 1.....	1.14	1.60	2.05	2.40	....
Buttermilk No. 2.....	1.10	1.40	1.85	2.20	....
Branded, grubby.....	1.10	1.15	1.35	1.55	1.75
No. 3.....					At value

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, milk fed—12 to box.

Western, 60 to 65 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	28 @ 29
Western, 48 to 54 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	27 @ 28
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	26 @ 27
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	25 @ 26
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	23 @ 24
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	21 @ 22

Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, corn fed—12 to box.

Western, 60 to 65 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	28 @ 29
Western, 48 to 54 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	27 @ 28
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	26 @ 27
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	25 @ 26
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	23 @ 24
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	21 @ 22

Fowls—Fresh—Dry Packed—Barrels, corn fed.

Western, dry packed, 5 lbs. and over, lb.....	26 @ 26
Western, dry packed, 4 1/2 lbs. each, lb.....	26 @ 26
Western, dry packed, 3 1/2 lbs. each, lb.....	22 @ 23
Western, dry packed, 3 lbs. and under, lb.....	20 @ 21

Old Cocks—Fresh—dry packed—boxes or bbls.

Western, dry pickled, boxes.....	17 @ 18
Western, scalded, barrels.....	@ 16

Ducks, Long Island Spring.....

	@ 25
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Squabs—

Prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., doz.....	7.00@ 7.25
Prime, white, 9 lbs. to doz., doz.....	6.00@ 6.25
Prime, white, 8 lbs. to doz., doz.....	5.25@ 5.50
Prime, white, 7 lbs. to doz., doz.....	5.00@ 5.25
Prime, white, 6 to 6 1/2 lbs. to doz., doz.....	3.50@ 4.50
Culls, per dozen.....	1.50@ 2.00

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, via exp.....	26 @ 28
Spring broilers, via express.....	@ 48
Old roosters.....	@ 16
Ducks, via express.....	20 @ 23
Turkeys, via express.....	@ 35
Geese, via express.....	15 @ 18
Pigeons, per pair.....	@ 45
Guinea, per pair.....	@ 65

BUTTER.

Creamery (92 score).....	@ 39
Creamery (higher scoring lots).....	39 1/4 @ 40
Creamery, firsts.....	38 1/2 @ 38
Creamery, seconds.....	33 @ 34 1/2
Creamery, lower grades.....	31 @ 32 1/2

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras, per doz.....	28 @ 30
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	26 @ 27 1/2
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	24 @ 25
Fresh gathered, checks, fair to choice, dry.....	20 @ 21
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1.....	21 @ 22

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton.....	35.00@38.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	42.00@45.00
Dried blood, high grade.....	3.90@ 4.00
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.60
Bone black, discard, sugar house del., New York, per ton del'd N. Y. dom.....	16.00@20.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent ammonia.....	3.75@ 4.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	3.75@ 3.85
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14 per cent ammonia and about 10 per cent B. Phos. line.....	@ 4.45
Wet, acidulated, 7 per cent ammonia per ton, f.o.b. factory (85c per unit available phos. acid).....	2.75 and .40
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25 per cent in bags, f.o.b. works.....	3.00@ 3.10
Muriate of potash, 80-85%, per unit K ₂ O.....	.70@ .75
Sulphate of potash, 90-95%, per unit K ₂ O.....	@ 1.00

BUTTER AT FOUR MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of 92 score butter at Chicago, New York, Boston and Philadelphia, for the week of June 17 to June 23, 1922:

	17	19	20	21	22	23	
Chicago.....	35 1/2	35	35	35 1/2	36	36	+1
New York.....	36	36	36	36 1/2	37	37 1/2	+1 1/2
Boston.....	37	37	37	37	37 1/2	38	+1
Phila.....	36 1/2	36 1/2	37	37	37 1/2	38	+1 1/2

Wholesale prices of carlots, fresh centralized butter, 90 score, at Chicago:

	17	19	20	21	22	23	
Chicago.....	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	36	37	+1 1/2

Receipts of butter by cities, tubs:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.	Since Jan. 1, 1922.	1921.
Chicago.....	61,767	59,281	56,255	1,350,197	1,210,678
New York.....	82,382	82,475	61,629	1,576,370	1,242,346
Boston.....	40,023	42,821	28,105	561,221	440,501
Phila.....	19,466	22,580	14,554	433,754	347,184
Total.....	203,638	207,457	160,834	3,921,572	3,240,700

Cold storage movement, lbs.:

	Into storage.	Out of storage.	On hand June 23, 1922.	Cor. day of week, 1921.
Chicago.....	425,706	45,800	11,582,085	12,909,286
New York.....	436,114	21,420	6,072,695	8,238,993
Boston.....	361,255	28,223	5,961,044	5,699,379
Phila.....	140,206	34,590	2,984,001	2,698,670
Total.....	1,363,281	130,033	26,599,825	29,546,328

